

The Mining Journal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 23. Vol. 2.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1836.

Price 7d.

TO BE SOLD, Two 128th Shares in WEST WHEEL TOLGUS COPPER MINE, near Redruth, Cornwall, with the same share of the machinery, &c. belonging to the Mine. The Engine will be set to work in the Spring. Some ore of good quality is being raised in the Mine, and there is every probability that the Great Tolgus lodes pass through here. This latter Mine has brought thousands to the adventurers.
For Price, &c., apply to Mr. Mann, 7, Old Broad-street, London.

ON SALE.—At the Office of CHARLES MANN, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Old Broad-street.
Shares in several of the best Mining Companies of Cornwall that are now dividing profits.
Shares in the Iron Railways, Gas, Fire, and Life Insurance Companies, &c. &c.
Likewise United States' Stocks and Bank Shares, that are now paying a dividend of 8 per Cent.

TO CAPITALISTS.

ANY PERSON disposed to invest a moderate Sum of Money in a COLLIERY in South Wales, may hear of a desirable opportunity by applying by Letter (post paid) to Messrs. Dixon and Maitland, Furnival's Inn, London.

BOLIVAR MINING ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Managing Trustees of the Bolivar Mining Association did, on the 28th day of December last, make a call of 11. on each of the auxiliary shares in the said Association, and that such call of 11. per share is to be paid to the Bankers of the Association, Messrs. Sir Charles Price, Bart. and Co., King William-street, on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of February next. It will be necessary that the Scrip Certificate, with the Bankers' Receipt, be brought to the Office, for the purpose of having the payment duly certified.—Dated this 1st day of January, 1836.

By order of the Managing Trustees.

No. 9, Austinfriars.

ALEXANDER ALLEN, Sec.

WHEELS HARMONY AND MONTAGUE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—The appropriations made in favour of parties by whom the Deposit of 25. per share have not been paid have been cancelled, and new appropriations made in favour of applicants in the country.
The Certificates for shares are in preparation, and due notice will be given of the day on which they will be exchanged for the Scrip receipts.

By order of the Board,

10, King's Arms Yard, Jan. 27, 1836.

C. F. KIRKMAN, Sec.

IMPERIAL ANGLO-BRAZILIAN COMPANY.—Capital 200,000*l.*
In 8,000 Shares of 25*l.* each, (2000*l.* to be appropriated in Brazil). Deposit 1*l.* Certificates of Five Shares.
Bankers—Messrs. Jones, Lloyd, and Co.
Solicitor—James Bourdillon, Esq.

Applications for Shares and Prospectuses to be made to Mr. James Bourdillon, No. 40, Great Winchester-street; Mr. George Palmer, No. 2, North Piazza, Royal Exchange; or Messrs. Ewart and Bell, Shorter's-court, Throgmorton street.
N. B. No applications will be received after the 6th of February next.

EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.

THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Company are hereby reminded, that if the INSTALLMENT of FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per share—now in the course of payment, be not paid on or before the 8th of February next—the Shares, in respect of which such Installment shall remain unpaid, will be liable to forfeiture.
1, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street.
By order of the Managers,
Jan. 28, 1836. HENRY THOMAS, Sec.

BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, and THAMES JUNCTION RAILWAY.
—The Provisional Committee of this undertaking have much pleasure in announcing to the Subscribers, that they have concluded an arrangement for the purchase of the Kensington Canal, upon terms which they consider extremely advantageous, founded upon the reports of three gentlemen of great professional eminence. They are also enabled to state, that no opposition has manifested in any quarter, and that all the necessary measures have been taken for an immediate application to Parliament.
By order of the Committee,
Office, 26, Austinfriars, Jan. 20, 1836. JOHN THOMPSON, Sec.

CORNWALL UNITED MINING ASSOCIATION.—Capital 40,000*l.*
In 4,000 Shares of 10*l.* each. Deposit 1*l.* 10s. per Share.
Managing Director in Cornwall—John Trestrail, Esq.
Auditor in London—Edward Suter, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills and Co., London; Messrs. Magor, Turner, and Magor, Truro.
The Sets placed in the hands of the Company are the Goss Moor, East Wheel Providence, and Silver Hill.
Applications for Shares, if by letter, post paid, to be made to Messrs. John and Henry Hore, until the 15th of February next, of whom Prospectuses, in a few days, may be obtained.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—The Provisional Directors beg to state, for the information of the Shareholders, that they have made such arrangements with the Directors of the Southampton Railway, and with the Provisional Directors of Mr. Stephenson's Brighton line, as will insure mutual co-operation and support between those parties and themselves.
The plans and sections have been deposited, and the necessary arrangement made for proceeding to Parliament in the ensuing session.
Public meetings have recently been held at Tunbridge, Tunbridge Wells, Cranbrook, and Dover, at which resolutions were passed, expressing in the strongest terms the interest of those towns in the undertaking.
Railway-office, 98, Gracechurch-street, Jan. 26, 1836. J. S. YEATS, Sec.

AT A PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of TUNBRIDGE WELLS and the vicinity, held at Nash's Assembly Rooms, on Monday, the 25th of January instant,

Colonel HODGSON in the Chair;

It was resolved unanimously
1. That in the opinion of this Meeting, it appears essential to the interests of this town and neighbourhood to promote the formation of a branch from the main line of the proposed South-Eastern Railway at Tunbridge to Tunbridge Wells.
2. That this Meeting therefore strongly recommend the inhabitants of Tunbridge Wells to come forward in the most strenuous manner to support the South-Eastern Railway, by taking shares in the undertaking, and thus satisfying Parliament of the interest which they take in its success.
3. That the resolutions passed in approval of the South-Eastern Railway, at the meeting of the inhabitants of Tunbridge Wells held on the 9th of October last, be now confirmed.

The Chairman having left the Chair, the thanks of the Meeting were unanimously voted him for his able and impartial conduct.

RIO DE ANORI GOLD STREAM WORKS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the CALL of 2*l.* 10s. per Share, made at a General Meeting of the Shareholders, on the 23d of December last, must be paid to Messrs. Martin, Stone, and Co., Lombard Street—Bankers to the Company, on or before the First Day of February next, as all Shares will be declared forfeited, on which such Call shall not then have been duly paid agreeably to the Prospectus.
2, Cloak Lane, City.
Jan. 14, 1836. By order of the Directors, SAMUEL HARPER, Solicitor to the Company.

N. B. On the Bankers' Receipt for the Amount of the above Call, with the original Scrip Shares, being left with Mr. Harper, he will, on and after the 15th of February deliver Registered Parchment Shares in exchange to the Shareholders.

COMMERCIAL RAILWAY to BLACKWALL and the EAST and WEST INDIA DOCKS. Capital 600,000*l.* in 120,000 Shares, deposit 2*l.*

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEES.

George Brown, Esq.
Andrew Clark, Esq.
Henry Thomas Curtis, Esq.
William Haigh, Esq.
Henry Harvey, Esq.
J. C. Hector, Esq. M.P.
George Lewis Hollingsworth, Esq.
Thomas Hughes, Esq.
John Humphrey, Esq. Aldm., M.P.
Alexander C. Johnston, Esq.
John Robertson, Esq.
John Roskill, Esq.
John Stodd, Esq.
John Aston Yates, Esq.
With power to add to their number.
Engineer—Sir John Roebuck.
Surveyor—William Tite, Esq.

Solicitors—Messrs. Stokes, Hollingsworth, and Tyerman.
Parliamentary Agents—J. St. George Burke, Esq., and Joseph Parkes, Esq.
Bankers—London and Westminster Bank, No. 26, Throgmorton street, and No. 9, Waterloo-place.

The public are now invited to refer to the Prospectus, Maps, and Sections to be had at the Company's Office, and at the Bankers'. From these will be gathered the relative merits of the two Lines of Railway to Blackwall proposed; and on the result of the comparison the Provisional Committee of the Commercial Railway are willing to stake the character of their undertaking.
The particulars given by these documents are too voluminous for an advertisement, but to those desirous of investing their money in a Railway to Blackwall, they will, it is hoped, amply repay the trouble of a perusal.

A large subscription has already been obtained for the commercial line, and the necessary forms have been completed with, so that application to Parliament for a Bill will be made early in the approaching session.
The forfeited Shares will now be distributed on application by letter, post free, to the Secretary, at the Office, No. 26, Poultry, where every requisite information may be had; to Mr. Joseph King, share broker, Liverpool; or to Mr. Jonathan Drewry, share broker, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

HAYLE RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly Meeting called for the 4th of September, 1835, not having taken place, from there not being a sufficient number of Proprietors present, the same will be held, by adjournment, at the Offices of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 24 day of March next, at One o'clock precisely; and notice is hereby further given, that a Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Hayle Railway Company will be held at the said Offices of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 24 day of March next, at the hour of Two precisely, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament for regulating the proceedings of the Company.
Offices, Rectory House, Old Broad-street, London, Jan. 22, 1836. HENRY ENGLISH, Sec.

EAST WHEEL BROTHERS COPPER, TIN, LEAD, AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS hereby give Notice, that a call of 10s. per share has been made, to be paid at the Office of the Company, on or before the 25th of February next, or on the delivery of the Scrip, which is now ready, and may be had on application at the Office of the Company, on the payment of the above call, on and after the 1st proximo.
26, New Broad-street, Jan. 21, 1836.

BRAZILIAN COMPANY.

A General MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5, Liverpool Street, on Tuesday, the 2d of February next, at 1 o'clock precisely, when a Report of the state and proceedings of the Company will be made, and, in conformity with the Resolutions adopted at the last General Meeting, the question of the Remuneration to the Directors be brought under consideration.
Jan. 22, 1836.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL.

WE have to announce the following additional contributions to the funds of the Royal Institution of Cornwall:—

Donor	Amount
Davies Gilbert, Esq.	10 0 0
John Hawkins, Esq.	25 0 0
William Gibbins, Esq.	5 5 0
Geo. Simmons, Jun., Esq.	5 5 0

To which we have much pleasure in adding another subscription, that of the Editor of the Mining Review and Mining Journal, 25*l.*

OLD MOOR TIN MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Scrip Certificates of Shares in this Company are ready to be issued in exchange for Bankers' Receipts, on application at the office between the hours of 11 and 4.
40, Lime-street, 20th Jan., 1836. JOHN W. F. DALTON, Sec.

PERRAN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS of this Company hereby give Notice, that the payment of the Second Instalment of One Pound per Share originally fixed for the 15th day of January, instant, is postponed until the 15th day of April, next. The Shares on which such Instalment shall remain unpaid to Messrs. Vere, Sapse Bury, and Co., Bankers, 77, Lombard-street for one calendar month after the said 15th day of April, next, will be liable to forfeiture, conformably to the Conditions endorsed on the Scrip Certificates. By order of the Directors,
1, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, Jan. 28th, 1836. HENRY THOMAS, Sec.

CORNWALL GREAT UNITED MINES.—6,000 shares; £12 per share.
The Public are requested to refer to the Prospectus.

The property of this Company comprises Greenhills, Shilstone, Prosper, Clannacomb, and contiguous proved and valuable mines near Callington and Liskeard. Blue Hills, embracing the continuation and the underlay of the rich Polberou and Wheal Kitty lodes in St. Agnes.
The well ascertained lodes in Crowdie, Lath, and other estates in the neighbourhood of Ruby and Gardina Mines, in the parish of Wendron.
Applications for Prospectuses and Shares are to be made to James Trower Bollock, Esq., 6, John-street, Adelphi; or to Mr. T. V. Williams, at the Office of the Company, where plans may be seen, and other particulars obtained.

WHEAL GILBERT TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY. Capital £15,000, in 6,000 Shares, of £2*l.* 10s. each. Deposit £1. per Share.

John P. Magor, Esq., Chairman.
Mr. Baynard, Mr. Fode, Mr. Trestrail, Mr. Conns.
Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills, and Co., London.

The sets belonging to this Company are Wheal Gilbert, Nanjenkin, and Trescow, situate in the parishes of St. Erth and Breage, in the County of Cornwall.
Applications for Shares may be made to Messrs. John and Henry Hore, 18, Cophall Court, Throgmorton Street, London; to Mr. Grylls, Ticketing Party Office, Redruth; or to Messrs. W. Trevery and Son, Mining Office, of the same place, for a few days, (if by letter, post paid), of whom prospectuses may be obtained.
January 6, 1836.

ROYAL POLBEROU CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

AT A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY, held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on the 23rd inst., the following Resolutions were carried, viz:—

“That 1,000 new Shares be now created at £8 per Share, the one-half to be paid within fourteen days from the present date, and if not taken up at the expiration of that period, to be at the disposal of the Directors, for the benefit of the Company. The remaining half to be called for at the discretion of the Directors, at not less than thirty days notice. The new Shares, in other respects, to be subject to the existing regulations of the Company.”
“That each proprietor on presenting his original shares, shall be entitled to half that number of new shares, and that such shares as may be undispensed of, from the number not being exactly divisible, be at the disposal of the Directors, for the benefit of the Company.”

The Shareholders who intend to take new Shares, in pursuance of the above Resolutions, are requested to present the original Shares which they hold, to the Secretary, at the Office of the Company, No. 37, Old Broad Street, on or before the 4th of February next, between the hours of 1 and 2. The new Shares cannot be claimed later than the 5th of February inclusive.

T. V. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NATIONAL PNEUMATIC RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.

Samuel Boddington, Esq. Vice-Admiral Sartorius Lieutenant-Colonel M. Shave William Jesse Starch, Esq.
Rear-Admiral Wollaston William Hosking, Esq. F.R.S., Professional Director

The Directors beg to inform the shareholders that active measures have been in progress ever since the formation of the Association for the furtherance of its objects, and especially for the establishment of a line of railway for the practical demonstration of the improved system on a full scale. A favourable site has been selected for the purpose between the Hammermith road and the Thames, and the requisite drawings, plans, and specifications of the works have been prepared under the inspection of the patentee, so that operations may be commenced as soon as tenders can be obtained, and the necessary preliminaries executed.
The Directors confidently expect that the demonstration may be made in the course of the spring, so as to meet the public interest in matters relating to railways, and draw attention to the important improvements which the system involves as soon as possible.
[Signed] WILLIAM TIGOU, Clerk to the Association.
Office, 32, Cornhill, Jan. 11, 1836.

JUST PUBLISHED, in 4to. WITH FOUR PLATES, PRICE 14*s.*

THE PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS of the ROYAL SOCIETY of London, for the Year 1835, Part II. containing the following Papers:—Sir Charles Bell's continuation of the Paper on the Relations between the Nerves of Motion and of Sensation, and the Brain; and more particularly on the Structure of the Medulla oblongata and the Spinal Marrow. 2. Prof. Faraday's Tenth Series of Experimental Researches in Electricity. 3. Mr. Lubbock, Discussions of Tide-Observations made at Liverpool. 4. Mr. John Edward Gray's Remarks on the difficulty of distinguishing certain Genera of Testaceous Mollusca by their Shells, and on the anomalies in regard to Habitation observed in certain Species. 5. Mr. J. O. Westwood, on the supposed existence of Metamorphoses in the Crustacea. 6. Rev. J. Farquharson, on the Ice, formed under peculiar circumstances, at the bottom of running Water. 7. Dr. W. Stevens's observations on the Theory of Respiration. 8. Mr. J. V. Thompson, discovery of the Metamorphosis in the second type of Crinoides, viz. the *Leptæda*, completing the Natural History of these singular Animals, and confirming their affinity with the Crustacea. 9. Mr. J. V. Thompson, on the Double Metamorphosis in the Deep-sea Crustacea, exemplified in Cancer Mænas, Linn. *Metamorphological Journal*, January to June 1835.
Published by the Royal Society; and sold by Richard Taylor, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street; where also may be had—
Abstracts of the Papers Printed in the Philosophical Transactions, 3 vols. 8vo. 18*s.*; or 2 vols. 4to. 36*s.*

THE ADVERTISER recommends the following to the notice of any gentlemen desirous of embarking in mining speculations. The machinery being complete on the spot, the water may be drawn out within a week, and the different levels extended without delay; and it is probable returns made before many new speculations now preparing will have commenced, for want of the necessary machinery.

WHEAL CHARLOTTE AND WHEAL FREEDOM MINES.

IN THE PARISH OF ST. AGNES.

Wheal Charlotte is held under lease from J. S. Enys, Esq., for an unexpired term of 17 years, at the low dues of 1-18th of the produce, and Wheal Freedom under a lease from the late Charles Carpenter, Esq., as lessee of the Duchy, with an understanding from the Duchy of a renewal at the expiration of 5 years, and are situated on the same lodes as Great Wheal Charlotte, and nearly parallel with those of Great Wheal Towan, which afforded such immense profits to its proprietors for so many years. The adit is 24 fathoms below the surface, and is brought in 200 fathoms from the west. It first cut the lode in Wheal Freedom, and was then driven on the course of the lode, from whence ore was broken at different times, until it reached Wheal Charlotte. This adit is further extended to the east of the engine shaft 160 fathoms. Near Martin's shaft, east of the engine shaft, for 24 fathoms, more or less, many good parcels of rich ore have been sold.

The 16 fathom level has been driven 80 fathoms west, 24 fathoms on the north, and the remainder on the south lode, and 12 fathoms east; good stores of ore have been broken from this level.

The 30 fathom level driven 34 fathoms west and 19 fathoms east; the lode had a good appearance at different places, with rich ore in the lode, but not regular.

The 40 fathom level, driven 9 fathoms west; a very promising lode, when cut 3 wide with good stores of ore.

The 50 fathom level is driven west 35 fathoms, and east 18 fathoms; in this level we had a good branch of black and grey ore, 9 feet long, on which we sank a winze, 30 feet deep, and rose in the back 3 or 6 feet; from this small place we broke 10 tons of ore, worth one hundred pounds. In the east end of this level we had a good bunch of yellow ore in fine white ground.

These Mines have not as yet been fairly tried. There are now three objects generally considered well worthy a further trial, that is, to see the lode in the sump, which is 13 fathoms under the 50 fathom level, and drive on it. The lode, having passed through the shaft 9 or 10 fathoms below the 50 fathom level, it was there 9 feet wide very hard, composed of spar, capel, and mudstone, we have seen branches of mudstone 18 or 20 inches wide, as solid as possible. The sinking this 13 fathoms below the 50, has cost the adventurers a large sum of money, and the object has not yet been seen. The second object is further east to join the enclosed land, and to sink a new shaft on the course of the lode, to cut it 30 fathoms below the surface. I think it may be done in the spring. The third object is to sink an adit about 180 fathoms to the west of the engine, in Wheal Freedom; in sinking this shaft 30 fathoms, the lode will fall into the shaft. There is a fine channel of ground, and a fine lode 3 feet wide in a winze sinking below the adit; in this western ground there are 3 cross courses nearly 30 fathoms apart, and ground that can be driven for 34. per fathom; all the lodes under 3 feet in a fathom south; of which we have seen three, but only worked on two of them.

These Mines were suspended about one year and a half since, in consequence of the unwillingness of some, and the inability of others of the proprietors to pay up their calls just at the time when the Mines were getting into full operation. Having an excellent engine of 20-inch cylinder, which was left in perfect repair, and may be put to work at 13 hours notice, and the engine shaft sunk 13 fathoms under the 50 fathom level, without even driving to cut the lode, at an expenditure of at least 1,000*l.*, make it one of the most desirable speculations that can be offered to the public.

STEPHEN MARTIN,

Agent, on the Mine.
Apply (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. GAYLIS Ticketing Paper and Mine Broker, age Office, Redruth.
Dated Redruth, Jan. 27, 1836.

MEMORIAL OF LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE.

AT A General Meeting of the Subscribers held at Pearce's hotel, on Monday, the 25th of January instant,

The LORD BOSCAWEN in the Chair.

The Report of the Committee having been read,
It was resolved,—That the second report of the Committee now read be received and printed.

That in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, the design submitted to the Meeting by Mr. Fripp, Architect, of Bristol, be adopted; and that the following gentlemen form a committee to superintend its execution.

Lord Boscawen, Esq.	Thomas Teague, Esq.
Edw. Collins, Esq. <td>J. H. Tremayne, Esq.</td>	J. H. Tremayne, Esq.
Rev. Geo. Cornish. <td>Rev. Geo. Treweeke.</td>	Rev. Geo. Treweeke.
S. Davey, Esq. <td>Mr. W. M. Twesley.</td>	Mr. W. M. Twesley.
J. S. Enys, Esq. <td>M. Williams, Esq.</td>	M. Williams, Esq.
G. W. F. Greger, Esq. <td>H. Williams, Esq.</td>	H. Williams, Esq.
W. Reynolds, Esq. <td></td>	

That the following Gentlemen,
J. H. Tremayne, Esq.
Edw. Collins, Esq.
Rev. Canon Rogers.
Rev. Geo. Treweeke.
Wm. Twesley, Esq.

be empowered to receive proposals and suggestions respecting the application of the Dunstanville Fund; and that they be requested to state to the subscribers, in the course of the ensuing summer, their opinion as to the manner in which it may best be rendered a permanent benefit to the country.

(Signed) BOSCAWEN ROSE.

LORD BOSCAWEN having left the Chair,
It was resolved,—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to his Lordship for his valuable services as Chairman of the Committee, and for his able conduct in the chair this day.
W. M. TWESLEY, Sec.

N. B.—The Building Committee will meet at Pearce's hotel, on Monday, the 6th of February next, at 12 o'clock.

Subscriptions are received by all the bankers in the county, by the members of the Committee, and by Messrs. Fraeds and Co., Bankers, London.

Subscriptions already advertised, 43,464 *l.*

Donor	Amount	Donor	Amount
T. Day	1 10 0	Alex. Eddy, ditto	0 10 0
John Carter, Richmond	5 0 0	Rev. F. J. Heat, for the fund	5 0 0
Geo. D. John	5 0 0	Wm. Tooke, M.P., for the monument	5 0 0
John Carbis	5 0 0	Rich. Taunton, M.D., ditto	5 0 0
John Mitchell	1 0 0	John Silvester	5 0 0
W. Glasdon	5 0 0	John Bennett	5 0 0
Dolcoath Mines	200 0 0	Miss Bennett	1 0 0
East. Wbl. Croftly ditto	50 0 0	John Bennett, jun.	1 0 0
East Ford ditto	30 0 0	Reginald Rogers	50 0 0
Cook's Kitchen ditto	30 0 0	Nicholas Kendall	10 0 0
Robert Rawling	0 2 0		
Mal. Roberts, Cook's Kitchen	0 10 0		
Total	43,740 10s		

It is intended next week to publish a complete list of the subscriptions, and in future to publish the additions monthly.
Truro, Jan. 28, 1836.

RIO DE ANORI GOLD STREAM WORKS COMPANY.

AT A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY, held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, 15th January, 1836, B. Wood, Esq. in the chair, the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

That the Report of the Committee appointed at the last General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, and now laid before this Meeting, be received, and the recommendations and suggestions it contains for carrying on and conducting the business of the Company be approved and adopted.

That for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Company agreeably to the principles laid down in the Prospectus, there be now appointed five Directors, Messrs. Benjamin Wood, James Henry Denison, William Hart, Joseph Robinson, and Henry Fitches Bayce, Esquires, be such five Directors.

That the foregoing gentlemen, so appointed the Directors of the Company, have full power and control over all the deposits, revenues, and property belonging to the Company, for the purpose of enabling such Directors to conduct and carry on the same, and all its business and concerns; and that three of such Directors shall be a quorum.

That the Directors so appointed shall immediately take the necessary measures for requiring the payment of the call already made of £3 10s. per share, within one month from the receipt of Mr. Denison's Report, being the period particularly referred to in the Prospectus, in order to enable the Directors to carry into effect the conditional agreement for the purchase of the property, which must be adopted or not before the twenty-third of February next, being two calendar months from the receipt of Mr. Denison's Report.

That two Auditors be appointed, who shall examine and check the Accounts of the Directors once in every six months; and such Accounts, when so examined and signed, shall, with all Reports from the works, be laid before the Shareholders at General Meetings, to be called every six months;—and that John James Short and Charles Tottle, Esquires, be hereby appointed such Auditors.

That the Directors shall meet once every month, or oftener if necessary, for the purpose of carrying on and auditing the business of the Company, and that there shall be allowed for each Meeting the sum of Five Guineas, to be divided between the Directors then present, and that the said Auditors shall each be paid One Guinea for every attendance.

That two of the Directors shall go out of office annually at the end of the first two years, but who shall nevertheless be eligible to be re-elected to such office, and that all vacancies in the Direction shall be filled up at General Meetings of the Shareholders.

It was moved by Mr. Woodley, seconded by Mr. PARRY, and carried,
That the foregoing Report, the Shareholders' Letter to the Committee, and Mr. Denison's Reply, as well as the Resolutions of this Meeting, be printed and circulated amongst the Shareholders.
It was unanimously Resolved,
That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Benjamin Wood, Esq., for his able and disinterested conduct in the Chair this day.

On the 1st of November, was published, Part I. price 2s., of an entire New Work, entitled

THE ENGINEER'S AND MECHANIC'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, comprising a complete and practical illustration of the Machinery and Processes employed in every Description of Manufacture of the British Empire. With nearly Two Thousand Engravings. By LEON HUNTER, Civil Engineer, Editor of the History and Progress of the Steam Engine, Register of Arts, and Journal of Patent Inventions, &c. There are Four Parts published.

To be completed in Sixteen Monthly Parts, price 2s. each, forming Two thick Octavo Volumes, beautifully and closely printed, with a Type cast on purpose for this Work. The Engravings on Wood (about 2000) will be interspersed with the descriptive Letter-press.

London: Thomas Kelly, 47, Paternoster Row; Sold by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and all other Booksellers.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I notice your allusion to my letter of the 15th instant, and deny that I meant any rise by my puns. I have further to state, that I am quite satisfied that the "share broker" you allude to is not the interested individual that called forth my observations.

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL CARDOZO, JUN.

Redruth, Jan. 27, 1836.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

SIR,—In your last Journal is a report, dated the 12th instant, signed by John Bennetts and James Thomas, of the Blue Hills, Saint Agnes, which is palpably incorrect in almost all its particulars. With a view to occupying as small a portion as possible of your valuable paper, I will confine my remarks to two clauses only, viz.—1st, "Within these limits are concentrated all the splendid lodes from which, on the opposite hill, formerly called the Seal Hole Mine, according to the best information, nearly one million sterling has been realized."—2nd, "This set is bounded on the south by one of the best tin mines now open in Cornwall, known by the name of Wheal Kitty, on the west by the Royal Polhoro Consols, on the east by a mine known by the name of Budnick." The Seal Hole Mine was abandoned many years ago, within my recollection, after having been worked to the depth of about 60 fathoms below the adit, and given its adventurers from £50,000 to £60,000 profit! The eastern boundary of the Blue Hills, being Budnick, as is stated, (and certainly Budnick lies east of it) is distant 4 miles "as the crow flies." Will those gentlemen be kind enough to say, whether the Blue Hills sett comprises all the intermediate ground in that direction?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A BUDNICK SHAREHOLDER.

Perran Parth, Jan. 27, 1836.

P. B. Budnick Mine could only have been mentioned with a view to mislead. Betwixt Budnick and the Blue Hills, due east, are the St. George and Wheal Leisure, Wheal Prudence, and Wheal Perran Mines. Budnick may be considered as a mine in its infancy; yet it has afforded £3,000 profit in the last year, from tin raised at and above the adit level, a depth from the surface of 38 fathoms only.

WEST WHEEL BROTHERS MINE.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

SIR,—From the first moment of this mine being announced to the public, it was assailed in the most unwarrantable and unlimited terms of acrimony, of which your paper was made the vehicle of communication. The attacks, though vague, were replied to, and it was hoped satisfactorily; but although you most properly discontinued publishing them, that same spirit has not ceased to incite parties to invent and circulate reports respecting this mine which are not only notoriously false, but which if allowed to go uncontradicted, might prove equally injurious to the interest of the shareholders as to our own characters. We feel bound, therefore, in justice to ourselves as directors, thus publicly to refute them; and in order so to do, we shall state such of them as have come to our hearing.

- 1st. "That our title to the property is invalid, or bad."
 - 2d. "That a Bill in Chancery is filed against us by a claimant."
 - 3d. "That it is a swindling or stock-jobbing concern, and that not more than 200 shares have been issued."
 - 4th. "That the specimens exhibited at our office, as coming from this mine, were stolen from an adjacent one."
 - 5th. "That we have not got the Wheal Brothers lode in our set or limits."
 - 6th. "That an adverse party is about to enter and take actual possession of the mine," and various other reports invented, and circulated in the same malignant spirit as the foregoing.
- But those above enumerated, which are the principal ones, we feel called upon to refute by something more than a simple assertion that they are untrue. We will notice them in rotation.
- 1st. As regards the title; the lease has been laid before our legal adviser, who has given his unqualified opinion as to its validity. The property leased has been in the quiet and uninterrupted possession of the lessor and his predecessors upwards of 80 years, is part of the same estate which comprises Wheal Brothers mine, and is held by the same unimpeached and unimpeachable title, and no claim or claimant has ever yet been known to us, nor do we believe that any exists.
 - 2d. That as regards the report of a Chancery suit, we deny it in toto, and state our belief, that it applies to another mine, relating to which we know that such a suit is now pending.
 - 3d. We assert that the whole of the shares were duly appropriated, and that, with a trifling exception, all those allotted to the public were paid upon at the time fixed for that purpose, as will appear by the bankers' pass-book.
 - 4th. That the specimens shown at this office were taken by ourselves on the mine, and by us brought to London.
 - 5th. This report is almost too frivolous and incredible to be noticed, as the fact of the contrary is so well known. The lode is not only in the mine from its eastern to its western boundary, but has been sunk upon 11 fathom deep, from whence the specimens already alluded to were taken; but a shaft has been sunk 18 fathoms with the intent of cutting the lode at the 21 fathom level, and which it is expected will be done within two months from this present date.
 - 6th. That we defy any party to attempt taking possession of the mine, under the shadow of a legal or equitable title, to annoy us.
- These reports, which we trust we have now satisfactorily refuted, have been so often repeated to us, that we deemed it right to consult our legal adviser on the best means of putting a stop to them, and it is much to be regretted that our laws afford no protection, nor award any punishment against such calumniators of property or persons, unless for damages proved to have been thereby occasioned. The present mode appears, therefore, the only one left by which we can defend ourselves, and protect the property committed to our care.

C. WILKINSON,
EDW. OSWALD, } Directors.
JOHN LOWE.

Broad-street Buildings, 27th Jan. 1836.

CARN BREA.

(Continued from No. 22.)

The loss of Carn Brea had so dispirited the Saxons, and the number which had fallen in its defence so thinned their ranks, that they were totally unable to make another effort for its recovery, and they continued a precipitate retreat through the eastern part of the county. The loss of the ancient Cornish in these sanguinary conflicts was too considerable not to be severely felt; but the recovery of their favourite position had inspired them with renewed vigour, and leaving the destruction of Woden and the other Saxon deities to the old, the infirm, and the women, they prepared to beat up their enemies' retreat. The Danes divided their forces, and while the feebler were left to take charge of the booty which was to be extracted from the depot at Carn Brea, their determined comrades, in concert with their allies, continued to press upon the rear of the retreating Saxons, and quickly drove them from the Cornish soil; and the Danes, ever intent on plunder, shared no little booty by the pursuit.

Having ventured into Devon, the allies were astounded by the intelligence that their retreating foes were reinforced by a powerful army, under the command of the renowned Egbert, who they well knew had never led on his troops but to victory. Nothing daunted, however, they prepared to meet their formidable foe, and a sanguinary battle was fought at Hen-

gilsdon. The Saxon annals declare that fortune continued to smile on their monarch, and that the allies were totally defeated; this, however, was the last victory gained by the gallant Egbert; and judging from circumstances, it must have been near akin to defeat; for it does not appear that it put him into a condition to follow the allies into Cornwall. Egbert, dying soon after, left the kingdom to his son Ethelwolf, whose slender abilities bore but a contemptible comparison with the splendid talents of his sire.

The Danes, aware of the loss which the Saxons had sustained in the demise of the gallant Egbert, and conscious of the feeble capacity of his successor, renewed their depredations on the whole kingdom; and although they were frequently repulsed, the booty which from time to time they were enabled to carry off, was sufficient to induce them to continue their predatory incursions with impunity. It was not long before the ancient Cornish had ample reason to repent of their unnatural alliance with a horde of barbarous pirates, whose rapacity and cruelty has perhaps seldom been equalled, certainly never surpassed. The Danes encouraged the landing of such of their countrymen as hovered about the Cornish coast; and finding that the Saxons were no longer objects of terror, and that the Cornish were too few to offer them any effectual resistance, they turned their arms on their unsuspecting allies, and Cornwall soon became a deplorable scene of treachery, plunder, rapine, and blood. The ancient Cornish collected their scattered forces, and united "one and all" in defence of their property, their liberty, their religion, and their lives; but such was the Danish system of depredations, that neither time, nor place, nor force, could yield them security. A general engagement was what the Danes now invariably avoided, unless they were sure of overpowering their opponents by sheer force, and with little or no loss to themselves. They chose rather to run their small vessels up the creeks, and rivers, making prey of such goods and chattels, and even unprotected inhabitants, as they could manage to carry off conveniently. Carn Brea was too conspicuous a position not to attract the notice of these lawless savages; and not only the Saxon, but the Cornish property there deposited fell a prey to their insatiable rapacity.

The ancient Cornish would now gladly put themselves again under that yoke which they had so recently thrown off—they would willingly range themselves under those banners which they had dared to defy, and join those ranks which they had so bravely opposed. But the other parts of the kingdom were subject to similar depredations, and the infatuated Saxon monarch, instead of defending it with that sword with which his gallant sire had won it, divided it between his sons; and by a pilgrimage to Rome, seemed more assiduous to aspire to the character of a saint, than either a sage or a warrior; and it was not until the heroic Alfred had assumed the government, that these freebooters were effectually checked, and that Cornwall and Carn Brea, in connexion with the rest of the kingdom, had respite from their predacious incursions.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE MANNER OF WORKING COPPER MINES IN CORNWALL.

Most rocks are traversed by fissures, and which, when they contain minerals, are called veins, lodes or courses. These metallic veins are chiefly found in granite and slate, and in general their courses run east or west. The metal contained in these veins is generally found combined with other substances, and is therefore called ore. Veins are of various thicknesses, extent, and direction; in general their course is downwards in a slanting direction, more or less inclined; if a straight line of uniform thickness, the vein is called a *rake*; if expanding and then contracting again, it is termed a *pipe*; the wider parts of the veins are called *floors*; when a vein divides into two branches, it is called taking *horse*; and in other cases a cross vein will interfere, and leave it up 10 to 20 feet out of its course; at times it will be reduced to a mere thread, and re-appear again at a distance.

The mines in Cornwall are generally worked by a company of proprietors, called *adventurers*, who agree with the *lord*, or owner of the mine, for a certain number of years, paying either a fixed per centage, or a certain proportion of the ores raised, called *dues*. The grant thus made is called a *self*; the adventurers usually divide the mine into 64 parts, called *doles*. The boundary, or limits of a mine, are marked on the surface by stones; the miners have the privilege of making openings or shafts at stated intervals, for raising ores or ventilating the mine.

It is seldom that the first portion of a vein containing metal is met with at a less depth than 180 feet from the surface.

Operations are commenced by sinking a perpendicular pit or shaft to the depth of about 60 feet, when a horizontal gallery or level is cut by two sets of miners working in opposite directions, the ore and stuff being raised by a windlass. As soon as the levels are driven about 100 yards, two other perpendicular shafts are sunk to meet them, in order to ventilate the mine, and draw off ores and stuff. Whilst these operations are going on, the first shaft, called the *engine shaft*, is sunk 60 feet deeper, and another level driven in the same manner as the upper one, with shafts to ventilate it; and in like manner galleries continue to be made at different depths, so long as the state of the lode renders the labour profitable. The engine-shaft is always continued to a greater depth than the lowest level, in order to keep the working shaft free from water. These several shafts and galleries divide the rock into solid masses, each 300 feet long and 60 feet in height; which masses are again subdivided into 3 parts, called *pitchers*, each 100 feet in length.

The sinking of a shaft and driving levels is paid for at so much per fathom, and is called *tail work*; in addition to which the miner generally receives a small per centage on the value of the ores raised.

In addition to the perpendicular shafts or pits, a drain, called an *adit*, is made to drain off the water from the lower parts of the mine. So long as the lowest shaft is above the level of the sea, the adit can carry off the water without the aid of machinery, but otherwise, a steam engine is required to pump up the water to a level with the adit.

The lode, when properly divided into compartments, is let by public competition for two months to a set of men called *tributers*, who engage to break the ores, and raise them to the surface, paying the whole expense of preparing them for market, and receiving in return a certain share of the value of the ores, which is paid them when the ores are sold at the weekly sales, called *ticketings*. In addition to these miners, a set of men are engaged at stated salaries to act as overlookers, and direct the labours of the rest, whether in under-ground works, or on the surface.

The weekly produce of the mine is made up into heaps of 100 tons each, samples of which are sent to the agents of the different companies, who have them assayed.

At the weekly sales, all the agents of the mines, as well as those of the copper companies, attend, and hand up their tenders what sum per ton they offer for the heap; the highest bidder becoming the purchaser.

In order to prepare the copper ores for market, the rubbish is first thrown aside, which operation is performed by children. The larger pieces of ore are then broken into smaller fragments by women, and after being picked, are again reduced into smaller pieces with flat hammers.

The richer portion of the ores is then crushed in a mill, whilst the coarser parts are pounded under stamps. After the ores are reduced sufficiently small, a stream of water is passed through the mass, which carries the ore through the holes of an iron grating, forming one side of the box in which the stamps work.

The next operation is called *jigging*, and is performed by boys shaking a quantity of bruised ore in iron sieves held under water, which occasions the heavier parts, containing the metal, to sink to the bottom, whilst the earthy particles are washed away, and the smaller fragments of stone containing no ore, are left on the surface; the metal is afterwards skimmed off, and piled up for sale, this operation is also in many mines performed by machinery.

IRON MINES IN THE FOREST OF DEAN.

The Forest of Dean may be said to have been the only place in England where the manufacture of iron was first conducted on a large scale, and the only one on record, except those of minor consideration in Sussex and Kent, until the year 1782. It would appear that it was selected by the Romans from the easy capability of obtaining the iron ore, as well as the abundance of wood for fuel, the whole country abounding with timber, (in those days the use of pit coal or coke was not known).

The ancient Britons, from their manner of working, were not acquainted with geology, and little with mineralogy; but finding that iron ore could be obtained with much facility from the outcroppings on the summit of the hills, it is evident they entered the veins wherever they could find them, their works being easily traced upon the tops of the towering hills, and the immense chasms below the *mine frains*. Their inclined planes on the deep descent that their works must have been beyond conception large, for in these mine frains they have taken out every ton of ore they could get at, pursuing the vein as low as possible without being drowned. These workings are only discernible from the excavations which still remain,

showing how deep they went. The number of years they must have laboured at work is incalculable, whilst it is wonderful to behold the spaces that lately been discovered, all which must have contained iron ore. The number of the furnaces must also have been very great. In Cromwell's time there were said to be 36 air-furnaces working with charcoal, the number of which are to be found in various parts; but how many years previous to these mines were working cannot be ascertained, the caverns, however, may be traced from the summits into the deep of the hills, eastward round the Forest of Dean.

In some places under the earth, and where veins run, there are immense spaces, called *seowles*, all in the same state of preservation, as if the miners had just left their work. In some of these spaces there is ore still adhering to the sides, and from this it is presumed that the whole of the immense space must have been filled with iron ore. To have penetrated deeper than they did in those days was no doubt impracticable, owing to the water on the base of the hills, machinery not being then in use, the method of draining the hills by a deeper level, carrying up the shaft, they were therefore obliged to leave all below the base entire, either not knowing how to get at the ore, or probably in ignorance whether any remained under it; and it is only lately, by the perseverance of miners pursuing a deep adit, that the inexhaustible quantity of iron ore attainable in the Trusbeach mining property has been developed.

Soon after the Norman conquest, this forest became the property of the crown, and the mines were worked by the free miners on their own accounts, subject to the right of the crown to a certain portion of the produce. According to the custom of the mine laws formerly established in the Forest of Dean, persons born within the hundred of St. Briavel, free parents, after working one year and a day, became "free miners" whilst persons not free were called "foreigners," and had to serve seven years' apprenticeship to entitle them to act as free miners.

Every free miner at present claims the right to demand of the king's gaveler a "gale," or spot of land, chosen by himself, for sinking a shaft, provided he does not interfere with the inclosures made by the crown or private grounds, being limited to levels within the distance of 1000 yards on the surface from any other works, although without limitation as to depth, and allowing a radius of 12 yards from the centre of the water pit. The miner, on taking possession of his gale, has to pay to the king a trifling fee to the gaveler, and is bound to commence working within 12 months, agreeing for the amount of compensation to be paid to the king in lieu of his fifth. The miners have also a right to the use of the timber within their gales, excepting where there is a railroad.

According to a report made on the 25th of August, by the commissioners appointed to inquire into the rights and privileges of the free miners in the Forest of Dean, they gave it as their opinion, that the present system of working the mineral property was most defective, and productive of continual disputes, owing to the claims of the free miners to the exclusive right of taking gales, and working the mines under the customary tenure, thereby occasioning constant litigations with the foreman, some of whom are now carrying on extensive coal and iron works, and the forest, and who consider themselves at liberty to employ such labour as suits them best, whilst they contend, that as the crown has recognised their rights by receiving rents from them, they cannot now in justice be deprived of their property. Few of the free miners are, however, in possession of any works of importance in the Forest of Dean, and for the most part would be glad to become lessees of a defined district at a fixed rental, whilst the remainder would probably give up their rights for a pecuniary consideration, and then the whole of the mining ground might be let out by the crown, under defined regulations for working the same. This subject is likely to be brought under the consideration of parliament by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, early in the ensuing session.

THE DIAMOND.

The diamond has been known and prized for its beauty and rarity from the remotest ages. It was called *adamas* and *adamantos* by the Greek, doubtless in consequence of its hardness. Pliny describes several species, and enumerates several fanciful properties belonging to them; but only one of these, the Indian diamond, coincides with the mineral to which we are now about to give that name.

The diamond almost always appears crystallized. It is seldom conchoidal, perfectly transparent. Its colours are usually white or grey. But diamonds are occasionally met with of a blue, red, brown, yellow, green, and I have seen them partly of a black colour. Of these colours the blue and black are the rarest. It exhibits a most beautiful play of colours when exposed to the direct rays of the sun or of a candle, especially when cut. The lustre is splendid and of a peculiar kind, to which the name of *diamantine lustre* has been given. It refracts only singly; but its refractive power considerably exceeds that of most other minerals, and nearly the same specific gravity.

It is harder than any other substance in nature, and capable, of course, of scratching every other mineral. Yet it is not difficult to break it by a blow. In consequence of this superior hardness it can only be rubbed down or polished by means of diamond powder. The ancients were ignorant of this method of cutting diamonds, and of course were unable to grind or polish them or cut them into facets; but employed them such as they occurred in nature. In the year 1456 a citizen of Bruges, called Louis Berquin, thought of polishing them by rubbing them one against another. He collected the powder which was thus rubbed off, and spreading it by means of a greasy matter on the circumference of a wheel, this wheel being put in motion, diamonds were applied to it, which by this contrivance were cut into facets, and at the same time polished. Such was the origin of the method at present employed to cut diamonds. It was highly appreciated by Charles, duke of Burgundy, who rewarded Berquin handsomely for his invention.

Diamonds, for ornamental purposes, are cut into two shapes, namely, *rose diamonds* and *brilliant*. Harvey states the specific gravity of the diamond to be 3.55 Mohs, makes it 3.520.

When the diamond is rubbed, it becomes positively electric; and this happens even when it has not been cut, and though it be not insulated. When exposed to the sun, and then brought suddenly into a dark place, it phosphoresces sensibly, and this evolution of light continues for some time. When the diamond is kept at a red heat, in contact with air, it gradually burns away without leaving any residue, being wholly converted into carbonic acid gas.

Hitherto the diamond has been found only in the torrid zone. The ancients drew all their diamonds from India. It occurs in alluvial soil in the provinces of Golconda and Visapoor, Bengal, and in the island of Borneo. It is still found in these situations, though not in such abundance as formerly. About the year 1740, diamonds were discovered in Brazil. Great quantities of them have been collected in the district of Sero Dofrio, and in other places. They are obtained, as in India, by washing the alluvial soil. The original repository of this precious stone is unknown; unless we consider the kind of iron ore in which it is occasionally found embedded in Brazil as of that nature.

The largest diamond known to exist, weighed in its original state 900 carats or 2769.3 grains; it has the form and size of half a hen's egg; it was found in the mine of Colone, in 1550; what has become of it of late years is unknown. The oriental diamond purchased by the Empress Catherine II. of Russia is without flaw or fault of any kind, and weighs 193 carats or 593.85 grains; its form is that of a flattened ovoid, and its size that of a pigeon's egg; it was purchased by Catherine for about £90,000 in ready money, and an annuity of about £4,000 more. The Pitt Regent diamond is said to have been found in Malacca; it was purchased by Mr. Pitt, an English gentleman, who was governor of Benccolen, in Sumatra, and sold by him to the Regent Duke of Orleans, for £100,000, by whom it was placed among the crown jewels of France; it is cut in the form of brilliant, and is not only without blemish, but considered as the most beautiful diamond hitherto found; it weighs 136.25 carats or 4194 grains; its value, as estimated by a commission of jewellers in 1791, is twelve millions of livres, or half a million sterling.

Diamonds which weigh a carat or more, and which are transparent and free from flaws, sell at a high price, which increases as the square of the weight. An unwrought diamond weighing one carat, if free from flaws, is worth £2 sterling. Therefore if we multiply the square of the weight (in carats) by two, the product represents the value of the uncut diamond. But if the diamond has been cut and polished, its value, when it weighs one carat, is reckoned to be £8 sterling; and the square of the number of carats, constituting the weight, multiplied by 8, gives the value of polished and cut diamonds in pounds sterling. According to this mode of valuing, the Pitt diamond, which weighs 136½ carats would be worth £148,512 sterling. But large diamonds are so rare, that they are valued at a much greater price than that which would result from multiplying the square of their weight in carats by 8.—Thompson's Mineralogy.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.—THE DAVY LAMP.

the great importance of Mr. Buddle's evidence on Mr. Gurney's "Sub-
stantiation for the Davy Lamp" will no doubt render it exceedingly inter-
esting to our readers, while the position and ability of the gentleman
from whom the information is afforded will give it all the weight to which
it is entitled.]

Have you been made acquainted with Mr. Gurney's plan of lighting
the mine?—No, I have not; but I have seen Mr. Gurney's light.

Supposing that light could be so conveyed as to pass into every part of
the mine, and give a perfect light to the workmen, would it not effectually
prevent those accidents which now occur?—In giving an answer to this
question, I will first assume it to be possible, that neither twists nor turn-
ings, nor stoppings nor doors, nor accents nor descents, nor any under-
ground impediments whatever, will impede the application of the light. We
will assume that we may get a light direct to any point we wish, but that
in having to go in narrow passages, I should presume that the pencil of
light would be confined to that particular passage; the question then is,
that light of Mr. Gurney's not too intense for the eye to face it, or for
the person to face it. From the experiments that I have seen tried, Mr.

Gurney's light appears to me to be so intense that no eye could bear to
face it, if confined in a narrow passage; but then, again, perhaps it might
be modified by coloured glasses. Supposing all this done, and that a light
could be thrown in every direction, and through every impediment of doors,
passages, and so forth, I think it might be substituted in all the lines of
work for the lights we at present employ; it would go to the withdrawal
of all candles or lamps so far as it could be conducted; but in the im-
mediate workings, where the colliers are digging the coal, and especially in
the places where we call dirty seams, where there is a great quantity of foreign matter,
stones and brues, &c., which have to be taken out of the coals, I should
very much think that any general light would answer the purpose; each in-
dividual, I conceive, must have his own light for that particular purpose.

I do not know whether the dust and smoke that is very often in pits, espe-
cially in the shafts, would be an impediment. I believe Mr. Gurney's
light penetrates fog to a very considerable distance, and perhaps it might
be the power of penetrating the dust and smoke in the mine also. I

will beg to state that the principle of reflection is by no means new to
the mode of carrying light into a pit. Before the introduction of
the Davy lamp, and after the danger of the steel-mill was thoroughly ascer-
tained, we had recourse to mirrors, a discovery that was made by accident
at the Wallend colliery, in the first fatal accident which occurred there in the
original pits by explosion in the shaft in 1783. In the clearing out of

the pits again several fatal accidents happened from the steel-mill; the
workmen were perfectly ignorant of the effect of the spark from flint and
steel, and consequently they had the most perfect confidence that it would
not explode; however, explosion after explosion took place, and life after life
was lost, till at last a person using a steel-mill when this took place dis-
covered the gas fire from his mill, and indeed two cases of that kind

had occurred before people could be convinced that the gas would fire from the
spark of the steel-mill. After that, various expedients were resorted to for
carrying light; phosphoric lights, fish in a state of incipient putrescence,
and various other schemes were tried, but nothing proved effectual. It

was not till a few years ago, however, that whilst a carpenter was working upon the
engine-pit, with a new hand-saw, he turned it by accident to such an
extent that it reflected a pencil of the sun's rays down the shaft. The people
were working there were alarmed beyond measure; they thought it

was another fire; they thought the flash of the rays from the saw was an
explosion. On investigation the true cause of their alarm was discovered;
bright hand-saw had operated as a mirror, and this gave the idea of
the application of mirrors. I have used mirrors in repairing a shaft after
an explosion. A person was placed upon the top always when the sun was
at a certain angle, and the mirror was placed at a certain angle so as to throw the

light down the pit; they never attempted to do it further. In one
instance, in a pit of 120 fathoms deep, in which we were thrown into great
difficulties to get the engine-work put right again, it was the Percy mine
colliery, I resorted to the expedient of the mirror in repairing the shaft,
and the light so thrown down was sufficient to do the work, while the sun
and I were shining; but there was so much inflammable air arising from the

blackings below at the time, that we durst not use any of the lights we had
in our possession at that time, and therefore used the sun's rays in the manner described.
We got to the bottom, and began to make progress a little, we got
down the dark; I tried the experiment of reflectors; I took a smaller mir-
ror; but I could not with any effect get beyond the first angle; the rays

were so feeble, and the pencil so small, it diminished so rapidly, that I
could make no use of it beyond a very few yards. That is the full extent
of what I know about reflected light. Now, I presume, that if this light of
Gurney's were so applied and extended, it must come to something of
the kind.

The greatest obstacle to its introduction you apprehend to be the
difficulty of bringing it to the respective boards in which the men are at
work, and which are the points of danger?—Yes; there are so many
different places in which the individual has to work during the course of
his day. In this very pit that exploded, when all the men were at work,
there were nearly 100, divided into four divisions, and none of them were
within more than two to four together, so that it would require an

immense diffusion of light to light them all.
Can you conceive the light applied in any way in which the shade of
a workman would not be invariably upon his work?—If it was applied
in that manner, the shadow would be thrown upon his work.

How would it be practicable to place the light in advance of him?—If
it were to be done by reflectors, it might be done by placing the mirrors in
their position, whatever the angle of incidence might be; but, of course,
it would require proper apparatus to accomplish all this. We had very
great difficulty in conducting the sun's rays, as the slightest movement of
the mirror would throw the pencil quite out of the circumference of the

shaft. We had scaffolds at the top, and the man lay with a proper support
his chest; the glass was fixed in a frame upon a pivot, so that he was
constantly obliged to watch the movement of the sun, and accommodate
the position of the mirror to it; but I readily conceive that the advantage
of Mr. Gurney's light would be, that it would be stationary.

(To be continued.)

STATISTICAL NOTICES RESPECTING THE PROVINCE OF NAVARRE IN
SPAIN.

Navarre is the smallest province in Spain, not exceeding 40 miles in
length, by 20 in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the Pyrenean
mountains, on the east by the province of Arragon, on the south by Old
Castile, and on the West by Biscay. Navarre is divided into five coun-
ties, viz.:—Pampeluna, Estella, Tudela, Sanguesa, and Olita, containing
together 9 cities, 134 towns, and 638 villages; the province is partially
watered by the river Ebro, besides several small rivers branching from the
Ebro; the Bidasoa divides it from the French territories.

Navarre abounds in lofty and steep mountains, which are, however, inter-
sperred by fertile valleys and plains, particularly those of Roncesvalles, Lescon,
Lescun, and the Roncal, which are situated in the midst of the lofty
mountains branching out from the Pyrenees. The valley of the Baston
of considerable extent, being nearly 30 miles in length, by 15 in breadth,
extending altogether 14 villages, and abounds in meadows covered with
cattle and herds of cattle.

The climate of Navarre is cold, and the winters very severe, particularly
in the Pyrenees; in some of the valleys, however, the air is soft and
obscure. This province in former times was very populous, but does
not at present reckon more than 300,000 inhabitants.

Pampeluna, the capital of Navarre, is situated on the banks of the
Arga, and is surrounded by lofty mountains. This city is of moder-
ate extent, but the streets are ill built, although very clean; it contains
not 1,600 houses, with a population of 14,000 inhabitants. Pampe-
luna is the see of a bishop. This town is defended by a citadel of con-
siderable strength, and of very difficult approach.

Tudela is rather a handsome but small town, surrounded by walls, with
a population of 2,000 inhabitants. It is situated in a fine plain, near the
river Cidacos, at the confluence of the Ebro and Quiclas, distant about 50
miles from Bayonne. Tudela possesses a very salubrious climate; in the
neighbourhood are fine fertile plains covered with vines and olives.

Navarre grows a considerable quantity of maize; some of its wines are
valuable, particularly those of Tudela and Peralta. A considerable quan-
tity of liquorice is grown in this province, the juice extracted from which

is considered the best in Spain; its only manufactures consist of a few
coarse woollens for their own consumption. Several iron mines are found
in the Pyrenees, and a copper mine was formerly worked near Pampeluna.
At Valtierra there is a large mass of rock salt, which has been worked to
a considerable extent.

Navarre still preserves its ancient form of government, having their
own civil and criminal laws, which differ from those of the rest of Spain.
The local government is composed of the nobility, clergy, and deputations
from the towns. Navarre has also the privilege of receiving foreign mer-
chandise free of duty, which is only subject to search on leaving the
province.

About the year 470, the Goths took possession of Navarre; at first
they evinced a spirit of toleration, but about the year 580, they exercised
such intolerable despotism, that the Navarrese rose against them, being
however, subdued, most of the natives abandoned Navarre, and passed
over the Pyrenees into Gascony. Navarre afterwards became subject to
the Moors with the rest of Spain, but who were in turn driven out by the
French, when this province fell under the protection of the French
empire, until the year 1542, when it was again dismembered, and in part
restored to the crown of Spain.

F. G.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN ECONOMISING FUEL.

We have to call the attention of our readers to an invention, which,
although based upon a principle discovered in this country, owes its pre-
sented application to the inventive genius of a foreigner. This is *Schauff-
len's Hot-air Furnace-feeder* (patented in this country by Mr. Ernst
Wolff), by which the system of feeding fires with heated air, hitherto
confined solely to blast-furnaces, is now extended to all inclosed fire-
places, without the application of any mechanical power, by a method
remarkable alike for its simplicity and ingenuity. Should this invention
come into general operation, it will effect an immense saving of fuel,
when applied not only to the furnaces of our mines, but also to breweries,
distilleries, water-works, gas-works, potteries, brick furnaces, &c. &c., as
well as to the boiler fires of steam-engines employed in every species of
manufacture.

We have inspected a model at the Gallery of Practical Science in Ade-
laide-street, and also an apparatus recently applied to an engine of 24
horse power at Messrs. Walker and Co.'s Steam Saw-mills, Belvidere-
road, Lambeth, which we shall endeavour to describe. It consists of 15
siphon pipes of thin sheet iron, 25 feet high, and of 64 inches diameter,
which are placed perpendicularly in a pipe chamber attached to the
chimney. The smoke, instead of passing directly from the boiler-fires to
the chimney, flows first through this pipe chamber, if it may be so called,
where it imparts its heat to the pipes containing the feeding air, and then
escapes through the chimney; the feeding air is admitted from without
into the pipes, in passing through which it becomes heated, and is dis-
charged by a passage into the ash pit, where, ascending through the bars,
it supports combustion, having thus restored to the fire a portion of the
chimney heat, which would otherwise have been lost. The ash-pit, and
every aperture by which cold air could find admission, is here carefully
closed. That this arrangement must effect a considerable saving, will be
apparent to every scientific observer, while the testimonials which have
been submitted to us show that on the continent a saving has been ef-
fected of from 20 to 25 per cent., which we are given to understand has
been the invariable result. In this instance the trials have not been con-
tinued sufficiently long to show the precise amount of the saving realized,
but enough has been shown to prove that it is very considerable.

This invention, for which the public are indebted to Mr. Gustavus
Schaufflen, of Heilbronn, in Wurtemberg, has been in operation in Bel-
gium, France, and Germany, for upwards of two years and a half, and
has the sanction of some of the most celebrated names in the scientific
and commercial circles of Germany and France, whose establishments
have either adopted this invention on their works, or are co-operating as
agents; the certificates from whom (which we have seen) leave no doubt of
the practical value of the apparatus, which in most cases was originally
applied in each establishment to but one fire, and after being there in
operation for six or twelve months, has been applied to all their other fires.

We consider this invention to be of such general interest and impor-
tance, that we shall take an early opportunity of laying before our readers
more detailed information on the subject.

MAGNETISM.

The natural magnet is a ponderous iron-stone of a blackish colour, and
possessed of the power of attracting other substances of a metallic char-
acter. It was long supposed to derive its power from the position which
it accidentally held in the earth; for a poker, it has been found, acquires
a certain degree of magnetic power, from standing in an angular position
with regard to the earth. But the most plausible theory of magnetism
seems to be, that it arises from the attractions and repulsions of the cur-
rents of electricity, which are constantly circulating round every magnet,
and, indeed, round every body that possesses the electric power in a high
degree. Steel, struck by lightning, or a strong shock of electricity, ac-
quires magnetism; and it is curious that a shock which renders iron only
a temporary magnet, affects steel permanently.

When a wire conducting electricity is placed parallel to a magnetic
needle, properly suspended, the needle will deviate from its original or
natural direction. This deviation was found, by Professor Oersted of Co-
penhagen, to follow a uniform law, which led him to the conclusion, as
stated above, that electrical currents moved in a circular direction round
every magnet. Heat, it is proved, lies dormant in bodies; light, as in
phosphorescent substances, does the same; and there is no difficulty in
supposing that iron, which is in great abundance on the earth's surface,
absorbs and retains electricity, of which it is an excellent conductor, in a
certain state of condensation, and is affected by laws of attraction re-
sembling those which actuate the ordinary electric power. But an
experiment nearly conclusive with regard to the identity of electricity and
magnetism, has been lately performed by Professor Faraday, for which
that accomplished philosopher deserves the thanks of all lovers of science.
From a horse-shoe magnet, of no great power, he succeeded in eliciting
electric sparks, or, at least, sparks of white light, in every respect re-
sembling the electric. This is by far the most decisive proof we have yet
got on the subject. We may conclude with quoting from a late number of
the *Information for the People*, the theory which is held regarding the
earth's influence on the magnet. "In explanation of that influence by
which the magnetic needle is kept always in a position nearly coinciding
with the meridian, it is conjectured that currents of electricity, analogous
to those which circulate round every magnet, are constantly flowing round
the globe, as the current of electricity in a galvanic apparatus moves in
an unbroken circuit from the negative to the positive pole, and from it, by
the connecting wire, round again to the negative pole. The direction of
these currents is inferred to be the same as has been stated with regard to
artificial magnets; and it is simply by the attractions and repulsions of
these terrestrial currents, bringing the currents round the needle to coin-
cide with them, that the latter always points to the north.—*Chambers's
Journal*.

The Brain.—It appears from chemical analysis, that in every 100
parts of brain there are about 80 parts of water, about 5 of fatty
matter, 7 of albumen, 1 of peculiar animal principle derived from
muscular fibre, called osmazone, one and a half of phosphorus, and
the remaining portions consist of different salts and acids. When
these component parts of the brain are reduced to their known ele-
ments, very nearly the whole mass is found to be composed of hy-
drogen, oxygen, carbon, and nitrogen, in different combinations.—
Bakerell's Natural Evidence of a Future Life.

Oak.—Oak is the most durable of all woods, and surpasses them
in strength and stability. Vitruvius says that it has an eternal
duration, and when we see the beautiful specimens which have
remained untouched by time, in our oldest buildings, though all
other materials are crumbling around them, we feel an inclination
to assent to his opinion. It is, however, only the close grained
varieties that deserve this character, and it is no small addition to
the professional skill of the architects in past ages, that by the
choice of the best materials, they gave a perpetuity to their works,
which few, if any, of the present day can rationally expect.

Prosperous Mines.—The mining districts of Northumberland,
Durham, and Cumberland, are at this moment in a state of great
prosperity. Lead, which for a number of years bore a ruinously low
price, is now highly remunerative and in great demand.

HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.
(The Report of the Geological Committee.)

Lord Greenock, at the late meeting of this Society, reported the pro-
ceedings of the Geological Committee. Geological investigation, his lordship
observed, is so important an aid to agriculture by leading to an accurate
knowledge of the relations existing between the constitution of the solid
crust of the earth, the productive soil by which it is covered, and the
mineral wealth it contains, that this society has, for some years past,
directed its attention to the best means of encouraging such inquiries, in
the hope of being able, ultimately, to obtain a complete geological and
mineralogical map of Scotland. The directors have kept this object
steadily in view. Their first step was to procure the sanction of Govern-
ment to the publication of the map and other documents on that subject
that had been prepared, at great expense to the public, by the late Dr.
McCulloch. Unforeseen difficulties have hitherto retarded the publication
of this map, which has been placed by the Treasury Board in Dr. Ar-
row-smith's hands; but Mr. Gordon, the Secretary, on occasion of his recent
visit to London, made personal inquiries on the subject, when he ascer-
tained that the map was in such a state of forwardness, that he had every
reason to expect that a copy would have been laid on the table for the inspection
of the members of the Society at this meeting. His lordship observed with
regret that circumstances had occurred to suspend for the present Dr.
McCulloch's Memoir that ought to have accompanied the map if it was
intended to explain, as it will probably prove to be of more importance
than the map itself. The directors will adopt such measures as may be
found necessary (if within their power) to render those documents avail-
able to the public.

In reference to the premium offered by the Society of £30, or a piece
of plate of that value, for the best geological survey of any county or
district of Scotland, the result of the past year's competition has been
very gratifying. Surveys, including maps and reports, have been received
from three competitors, viz.:—

1st, Description of the Geology of Berwickshire.

2d, Of the Lower District of Morayshire.

3d, Of Renfrewshire, with the northern portion of Ayrshire.

The whole of these papers contain much valuable information, and are
highly creditable to the talents and industry of their respective authors.
After a careful perusal of the contents, and examination of the maps and
sections by the members of the committee appointed to read these essays,
they unanimously agreed in the following decision, which has been con-
firmed by the Board of Directors:—

1st, That the premium of £50, or a piece of plate of that value, should
be awarded to the author of the Survey of Berwickshire, who, upon open-
ing the sealed note, having a motto corresponding to that on the essay,
was found to be David Milne, Esq., yr. of Milnegraden, a gentleman
highly distinguished for his talents and scientific acquirements; and, by
the result of this day's election, the Society is to have the benefit of his
valuable services as a Director.

2d, To the author of the Survey of the Lower District of Morayshire,
who, upon opening the sealed note, was found to be Mr. John Martin of
Rigby, the Society's Gold Medal has been awarded, the Committee having
considered that, under the circumstances of the case, the extent of
country described would not have been sufficient to entitle the author to
claim the first prize, even if the superior merit of the Berwickshire Sur-
vey had not stood in his way. It is, nevertheless, a very interesting com-
munication in many respects, and well worthy of the distinction it has
received.

3d, With regard to the Survey of Renfrewshire and the northern por-
tion of Ayrshire, which embraces a great extent of country, the committee
considered that the author, (who, of course, remains unknown), had not
allowed himself sufficient time to complete his work, with that attention
to details the rules for the competition require; although disposed to
think favourably of it as far as it had been executed. The committee has,
therefore, recommended that, in pursuance of a provision for such cases,
in the condition under which this premium is offered, the author shall be per-
mitted to withdraw his report from the present competition, with a view
should he think fit, to bring it forward in a future year. The committee
have made some observations respecting the deficiencies which they desire
to see supplied, and which will be put up with the paper, that the author
may have an opportunity of seeing them.

For the premium offered by the Society for the best report upon any
of the coal districts of Scotland, specified in the printed advertisement,
there has been no competition this year: under this head, however, a very
detailed report, accompanied by a map and sections, descriptive of the coal
fields in the eastern part of Fife, has been received from Mr. Landale,
mining engineer, at the Wemyss Colliery. In the opinion of the com-
mittee, there was no question as to the merits of this paper, which con-
tains, perhaps, one of the most valuable descriptions of a coal district that
has ever yet been laid before the public. Their only difficulty was to de-
termine in what manner the author might be adequately rewarded for the
time, labour, and expense, he must have bestowed in collecting the mass of
interesting information he has embodied in this report; for it so happens,
that the district reported upon, although a very important one, was not
included among those for which the premium had been offered, neither
would the extent of country described have been deemed sufficient to have
entitled the author to claim the first prize under the conditions specified
in the advertisement, although, from its intricate nature, it presents pec-
uliar difficulties to an observer, many of which probably could only have
been unravelled by a practical man like Mr. Landale. Under these cir-
cumstances, the committee had no hesitation in recommending to the
directors that an extra premium of £25 should be awarded, on this occa-
sion, to Mr. Landale.

After a few words from Admiral Sir P. H. Durham, the vote was ap-
proved of, and the three papers which have obtained premiums, together
with the maps and other illustrations belonging to them, ordered to be
published in the Transactions of the Society with as little delay as possible.

SEA OF CORALS.

The Pacific Ocean is so called from its tranquillity. Its winds and tides
are not deflected by land and mountains, and the smallest vessels pass in
security. Its vast expanse can only be conceived by consulting a globe.
It is the sea of corals.

Coral formations occur chiefly between 30° lat. in the Pacific, also in
the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, &c. Their increase is very slow, not above
six inches in a century. In 32 surveyed they varied from 30 miles to 1 in
diameter, and 39 still had lagoons. The thickness of the walls is from
half to a quarter of a mile. The lagoons gradually diminish in breadth
and depth. Some have lately considered them as extinct volcanoes, to
which corals have attached themselves; and Mr. Lyall favours this op-
inion. Disappointment Islands and Duff's Group are connected by 600
miles of coral reefs, over which the natives can travel.

Coral reefs are believed to be of very prolonged formation. They are
evidence of an antiquity of the world far exceeding all received estimate.
Aquatic plants and floats of land trees, seeds spread by birds, &c., soon
cover them when above water. Beneath the water Flinders says he saw
what sheaves, mushrooms, stag's horns, cabbage leaves, of all vivid
colours and resembling a garden. Nor are corals the only producers of
these reefs, for among other shelly inhabitants were enormous cockles,
from 50 to 200 lbs. weight. The reefs formed of dead corals and remains,
united with gluten, are compact, dense, and in perfect cohesion. On the
east of New South Wales is one reef 300 miles long, and upwards of 200
fathoms perpendicular mountains of limestone.

Within half a mile of many coral reefs there are no soundings to the
depths of several hundred fathoms. The bottom of the sea may be seen at
depths of 150 feet.—*Million of Facts*.

Coal.—A Correspondent of the Times advertising to the recent
plan of Mr. Alderman M. Wood, for laying a tax of sixpence per ton
on coals, in order to defray the estimated expense of the proposed
improvements in several parts of the metropolis, has called our atten-
tion to the very ruinous effects which he says would result to many
branches of London manufacture, whose chief item of expenditure
is on the article of coal. He contends that many of our metropolitan
manufacturers are already struggling hard for existence against the
competition of rival establishments in other parts of the country,
owing to the great facilities of the latter in procuring coals, and he
adds, that such an addition to the cost of that article as that proposed,
small as it may seem, would have the effect of driving many of the
London manufacturers completely out of the market. The subject
is deserving of consideration before any decided step is taken on it.

PRICES OF MATERIALS.

(As supplied at several of the most important Mines in Cornwall.)

The following we give with confidence, as fair prices at which materials of the best quality might have been obtained in the county for the past two months:—

Gunpowder, per 100 lbs. 41s. 6d.; coals, at quay, 11s. 6d. per ton; candles, 4s. 11½d. per dozen lbs.; tallow, 43s. 6d. per cwt.; ropes, 34s. per cwt.; flat ropes, 36s.; hemp, 30s.; white yarn, 3½d. per lb.; white rope 3½d.; common iron, 8s. per cwt.; ½ inch square, ditto, 9s.; best tough whim chain, 32s.; 7 sixteenths chain iron, 16s. 6d.; kibble plates, 16s.; boiler plates, 12s. 6d.; hoop iron, 13s.; rivet iron, 12s. 6d.; board nails, 20s. per cwt.; casing nails, 19s.; half board, 5s. 3d. per 1,000; half hatch, 2s. 10d.; white ground lead, 29s. per cwt.; refined whale oil, 3s. per gallon; birch, 1s. 6d. per foot; pine, 1s. 5d.; brass wire sieves, 4s. 2d. each; iron wire, 2s. 8d.; miner's shovels, 34s. per cwt.; ditto, steel pointed, 55s.

THE MINER'S SAFETY FUSE.

This preparation or instrument is about one-third of an inch in diameter, having in its interior all the properties of a small hard cord, covered with tar varnish, while in the centre there is an equable and continuous stream of gas powder. Its outside is proof against the action of the tamping, and impervious to water; and to use it it is only necessary to cut a piece off long enough for the hole, place it in the charge, and tamp around it as you would around a nail so placed.

It is made, we believe, generally in coils of about 30 feet in length, and sold at about one shilling, or one shilling and threepence a coil. Messrs. Hickford and Davey, of Tuckingmill, Camborne, Cornwall, are the patentees.

[We shall remark on the advantages of the Safety Fuse in an early Number. We have obtained a small coil of the Fuse, which we hope to find more generally used, and which may be seen at the office of the Paper.]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received Mr. Wm. Petherick's communication, noting the erratum in our last number, and have duly paid the postage of his letter. It is well we have not to pay a shilling a word for all errors of the press.

Albion Mines.—We have received a letter from Mr. Honey of Redruth on the subject of Mr. Cardozo's communication, inserted in our last, who assures us that he is neither a "share nor mine broker." We fully concur in the view he takes of the letter in question, and, in justice to Mr. H., have to state that he is not the correspondent who drew our attention to "the coach-house."

Mr. Cardozo's Second Letter is inserted. We find he must have his pun, and we presume, as he has travelled from Redruth to Truro, and hit the merchant instead of the broker, that he considers he has now hit the right nail on the head, he is however still mistaken as to the person.

Share List.—We purpose next week revising our list, and inserting the prices of the Shares of Companies which have recently been issued.

Safety Fuse.—We have received several communications on this subject, and refer our readers to a brief description in our present number, which, we hope, will be considered a sufficient acknowledgment of the favours of our Correspondents.

West Wheat Brothers.—We have inserted the letter of the Directors of this Company. There is nothing like openness and courting enquiry where doubts exist, or where unfounded reports are in circulation.

Yawning.—Received, he shall hear from us next week.

Advertisements.—Two or three are omitted, having arrived too late for insertion.

Our Welsh Friends' Letter, dated from Llanfyllid, shall meet due attention.

THE MINING JOURNAL

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

LONDON, January 30, 1836.

We have some blame to take to ourselves for having so long neglected a matter of such paramount importance, as that of the "prices of materials" furnished to mines in Cornwall; although we have occasionally adverted to it, and invited the particular attention of our readers to the subject we did intend to have kept quiet until we could have exploded a system so injurious to all out-adventurers, and to the mining interests, as well as to the merchants themselves, who are unconsciously working their own ruin, if that the march of intellect prospers and the school-master abroad, be found to be at home in Cornwall.

In our present number we give the prices paid by some of the principal mines in Cornwall for materials, which will at least afford an opportunity to the directors of companies formed in London (innocent as many are, either of mining operations or Cornish practices) to compare them with the charges made in the companies in which they are embarked; and we recommend all adventurers and scrip holders to compare for themselves, the prices we quote (which we are prepared to prove correct,) with those paid by the several concerns in which they have invested their capital. We feel it, however, in justice to the respectable merchants, right to state, that there is a line to be drawn between the prices at which materials may be supplied to mines consuming a large quantity, with sure and with short pay; and those charged to concerns whose orders are as hundred-weights are to tons; and whose credit whatever their shares may be in the market is rather below par.

As the merchants of Cornwall are fully aware we are behind the curtain, we have access to their accounts. We are adventurers in many concerns, not to advert to those where friends are interested, but never have we availed ourselves of the information so acquired, to put forth the prices of materials at the several mines. Aware we are, that even a threat might be made by the merchants in Cornwall, that they would not tender, if publicity be given where independence prevails; but for this we care not. If merchants will not supply timber, coals, powder, candles, &c. at a fair price,—as joint stock companies are the order of the day—why not the principal mining companies join for importing their own materials, and destroying that monopoly which now exists, and to the establishment of which company we shall willingly lend a hand. In coals (we have an instance before us) there is an understanding existing between the Hayle and Portreath companies, whereby a disgraceful advantage is taken: this however, we hope the establishment of the Hayle railway will supersede.

We do not wish to press too heavily on the "Cornish merchants," for there are others who may be quite as bad. However, we must take one at a time, and many of our Cornish friends may be grateful for thus being let off so easy. We shall, however, return to the subject, and in case of need give illustrations.

The public have this week been so inundated with Advertisements, with Prospectuses and Reports, that we hardly know how to deal with them; looking on them, generally, we have only to say to our readers "look on them yourselves." In despite of all communications by post, careless of all respect for parties who profess to be "friends," regardless of all threats of actions, or the withdrawal of subscriptions, we shall continue to do our duty in drawing attention to these schemes. With a recollection of school exercises, and of Walsingham's Tutor, we find first, a mine take,—then "Addition" is the first rule, whereby the cost is found—next "Subtraction," the amount

to be taken from the pockets of the public—third "Multiplication," the price of the shares in the market; and fourth, "Division," which is between the projectors—a rule with which the shareholders of course have nought to do, while the direction generally appears to be governed by the Rule of Three. We did intend to say much; but, really, in kindness, the less the better. We do caution Directors, lending themselves to concerns, and we promise them if they take not our caution, we shall feel called upon to ask them some few questions.

THE FUNDS.

CITY.—SATURDAY.

During the past week the markets have been comparatively quiet. The English funds have scarcely varied an eighth per cent. In Spanish stock the fluctuation has been about 1½ per cent. The market towards Friday evening became very firm, and at the moment of going to press, continues equally good. In rail-road shares, in the early part of the week, there was great disposition on the part of the public to realize premiums, but the demand from the north has overpowered the sellers, and for all the good lines that have obtained Acts of Parliament, not only has the market become firmer, but there are very few shares remaining on Sale. The National Bank of Ireland continues to attract much attention; all the shares which remained in the hands of the ministers, have been sold for the benefit of the company at a considerable premium, and as the charter of the Bank of Ireland draws so nigh its close, a strong opinion prevails, that not only will the Government not renew the charter to that body, but that the National Bank of Ireland, from its peculiar position in its political relations with the majority of the persons who at once occupy a station which would enable them to forward with vigour not only the commercial but the agricultural and mineral interests. The various local directors are not only Irish, but participate equally with the mother Bank in London in its profits and losses.

Consols closed yesterday at 91 money, and 91½ to ½ for the account. The Three-and-a-half per Cent. Reduced Annuities 100½, and the New Three-and-a-half per Cent. 99½. Bank Stock 215 money. The premium upon Exchequer Bills 20 22; India Bonds 4. The transactions in the Foreign Exchanges have been very limited, and generally lower quotations have been submitted to. On Paris the price at three months is 25f 82½c to 25f 87½c; on Amsterdam 12 54; on Hamburg 13 13½ to 13 14; and on Vienna 10 11 a 10 11½.

In the Foreign Market this has been settling-day, and the arrangement of the account has passed over satisfactorily. Spanish Bonds advanced from 48½ to 49½ money, and from 49 to 49½ for the account. Passive Bonds are 16½, and Deferred 24½. Portuguese New Bonds are 83½ to 84, and the Three per Cent. 53½. Brazilian Bonds are 85½; Chilean are 49½; Colombian are 33½. Dutch Stock is 55 money, 55½ time, and the Fives 103½ account. In Railway Shares 3. Stephenson's Brighton are 11 to 1½ pm.; Gibb's ditto, ½ pm.; Blackwall are 2 to ½ pm.; Birmingham 60; Greenwich 84; and North Midland are 34. Danube and Mayne Shares, at ½ per Share discount.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Truro, Jan. 28.—The average standard this day is £116 6s. 6d.; average produce 7½; quantity of ore sold 2,571; quantity of fine copper 208 tons 18 cwt. Total amount of sale £16,667 1s. 6d.

CITY, 12 o'clock.—Consols for Money, 91½; Account, 91½; New 3½ per Cent. 99½; 3 per Cent. Red. 91½; 3½ per Cent. 100½; Long Annuities, 16½; Exchequer Bills, 20 22; East India Bonds, 4 5; Belgian, 101½; Dutch 5 per Cent. 103½; Russian 5 per Cent. 109½; Spanish 5 per Cent. 49½; Deferred, 24½; 5; Passive, 16½; Colombian, 33½; Mexican, 37½; London and Birmingham Railway, 60, 62 pm.; Greenwich, 84, 94 pm.; Grand Western, 14, 15 pm.; Stephenson's Brighton, 10½, 11½ pm.; North Midland, 34, 35 pm.; Provincial Bank of Ireland, 41½; National 3½ pm.; London and Western Bank, 1, 1½ pm.; Real del Monte Shares, 20, 21; Imperial Brazil, 26, 28.

Redruth, Jan. 27.—Yesterday was Tresavean account for November and December last. The profit being £6,082, of which £4,800 was divided, say £50 per 96th share.

To day (at Truro) The meeting of mine share lords, adventurers, &c., was uncommonly well attended, and went off with great unanimity.

London Post-Office.—The ordinary business of each day is, in letters, in the inland-office alone, 35,000 letters received, and 40,000 sent (23,475,000 annually) exclusive of the numbers in the Foreign-office department and the Ship-letter-office, and altogether independent of the Twopenny-post. The numbers of newspapers daily vary from 25,000 to 60,000 (on Sunday 40,000, and on Monday 50,000), of which number about 20,000 are put into the office ten minutes before six o'clock. After that hour each newspaper is charged one halfpenny, which yields a revenue of upwards of £500 a-year, and of which 240,000 newspapers are annually put into the office from six to a quarter before eight o'clock. The revenue derived from charges for early delivery in London is £4,000, and the sum obtained by the charge of 1d. on each letter given to the post-men who go round with bells to collect the letters, is £3,000 a-year, giving 720,000, or nearly 2,000 daily. The revenue of London is £26,000 a week—above £300,000 a-year; and yet, of all this vast annual revenue there has only been lost by defaulters £200 in twenty-five years. The franks amount in a morning to 4,000 or 5,000, or more. Newspapers can only be franked for foreign parts to the first port at which the mail arrives; after this, they are charged postage according to their weight. In consequence of which, an English daily newspaper costs in St. Petersburg £40. sterling per annum.

The Iron Trade.—We understand that at a meeting of the Welsh iron-masters, held at Rumney, on Tuesday last, the price of bar-iron was, after considerable discussion, raised 40s. per ton. We understand that some of the largest iron-masters argued that such an increase of price would only tend to glut the market, and that its usual consequence, great depression, would follow. The majority, however, considered that the present state and prospects of the trade justified the advance, and it was determined upon. To "make hay while the sun shines" has generally been an undisputed maxim, and we therefore trust that the result will be a permanent as well as a successful harvest. We also understand that it was generally determined to make a spontaneous advance of wages, so that the workman might have his share in the prosperity of the trade. The common report is, that the wages of all branches will be advanced 10 per cent. We hail this intention, which will be found as politic as it is liberal.—*Merthyr Guardian.*

The Revenue.—The accounts of the Quarter's Revenue, ending on the 3th instant, have been made up, and the official tables published. They present a defalcation upon the whole financial year, as compared with the preceding one, but an increase upon the last quarter. The decrease upon the year is £613,669, whilst the advantage upon the quarter is stated at £172,967. The diminution upon the year appears to have arisen principally under the head "Assessed Taxes." The Customs boast of an increase of £1,686,211 upon the year, and of £214,694 upon the quarter; but this is counterbalanced by a falling off in the Excise, which on the year is £1,621,295, and on the quarter, £136,437, leaving, however, an advantage in favour of the revenue generally, on these two departments, of £64,916 upon the year, and of £78,257 upon the quarter. In the Post Office there is an increase upon the year of £37,000, and upon the quarter of £22,000. The "Miscellaneous" also show an improvement upon the year, of £2,947, but a falling off on the quarter, of £16,871. The probable amount of Exchequer Bills to meet the exigencies of the current year is estimated at £4,640,995.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

The first weekly evening meeting of this institution took place yesterday, at its house in Albemarle-street, before a crowded audience of nobility and gentry, amongst whom were a great many ladies. J. Daniell Esq., was in the chair.

M. Faraday, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., delivered an eloquent lecture on the silicification of vegetables and fossils. The table exhibited fine collection of fossil vegetable remains, siliceous formations, agate, rock amethysts, and their original elements, after chymical decomposition. He said he felt it difficult to meet the subject philosophically. He intended to put it forward in a popular form, and it would require but few experiments to illustrate his theory. Silica, he said, was clay, feldspar, flint, and the sands of the sea. All stones, earthenware, glass, and even the earth, contained it in great quantities. It is a tasteless, insipid, and apparently insoluble substance. It resists muriatic and all the other acids, and the attacks of all ordinary agents to dissolve it. Silica, when submitted to a great degree of heat, mixed with a certain quantity of alkali, will become window glass; but if the alkali be in a larger proportion, then a solution of the silica is produced, and, on filtration, the water will take up the flint and be completely clear. If an acid be then applied to the water, the silica is brought down in a soft pulpy state. After the water is poured off, if sulphuric acid be applied, it will hold the deposit in solution. He combated the theory of Dr. McCulloch as to silica being resolved into a vapour, or gas. He did not deny it, but he had found all his experiments that it resisted the greatest heat he could produce. The doctor had failed in all his subsequent experiments. The process by which silicification had gone on must remain a secret in nature. He produced a collection of specimens of fossil palms, and compared them with the recent trees. In cutting the fossil specimens, the interior presents the exact *fac simile* of the wood in its natural state. He also submitted the oak and other woods to the same test, and showed it to be so by some delicate transverse cuttings of the fossil and the wood, placing them under a microscope and proving their identity. The nearest silifications are approaching to modern times were the fossils, supposed erroneously to be sugar-canes, found in considerable quantities on the Egyptian sands, as they were partly carbonaceous, and would burn in a flame. He presented to the notice of the meeting fossil seeds, stems, and leaves of plants of the same species with those now growing in this country. Dr. Turner's theory was most philosophical, but no views are perfect. The doctor states the feldspar in the form of an impalpable powder was taken down by the water, percolating the earth, into the springs, and was held in solution in the water, but he believed that the fossils were formed under the bed of the sea. He agreed with Dr. McCulloch that watery solutions would take place to form a fossil. The degree of perfection in which they are found proves that a quicker process must have taken place. He concluded by stating, that the chymist can, in a small degree, imitate almost every other action of Nature but this; and it is better to confess that we know nothing, than assert half truths.

The following are the courses of lectures announced for the present season:—Saturdays, on the chymical arts and manufactures, by Professor Brand; on Thursdays, on the nature and properties of the atmosphere, by Dr. Ritchie; and on Tuesdays, on the physiology of the senses, by Dr. Roget.

DUNSTANVILLE MEMORIAL.

A General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Dunstanville Memorial was held at Pearce's Hotel, on Monday last, to receive the Report of the Committee on the various designs which had been submitted to the for the proposed Monument on Carn Brea, which, though not numerous was very respectfully attended.

Lord Roseawen having taken the Chair, read the following report:—In making the second report, your committee do not feel it necessary to occupy the time of the subscribers at any great length; more especially as the nature of their proceeding, since the last general meeting, has been such as to require detail or explanation. Your committee beg leave to remind you, that, by a resolution passed at that meeting, they were empowered to proceed with the consideration of such designs as might be sent to them, and to recommend to the subscribers the one which seemed to them best suited to its intended object. In doing this, your committee have felt considerable difficulty, arising principally from the peculiar character of the hill on which it is proposed to erect the memorial. It seems to them that none of the styles usually adopted, were well calculated to adorn the summit of Carn Brea, and they were fearful that if they suffered themselves to be guided merely by acknowledged precedent, the effect might be such as to injure materially, if not totally to destroy, the distinguished features of a hill which is justly regarded as an ornament to the surrounding country. They have been mainly influenced in making their decision, by this consideration; and they have now the pleasure to recommend for adoption a design by Mr. Fripp, architect, of Bristol, which, it will be perceived, is a modification of a former one by Mr. Mansel submitted to the inspection of the last general meeting.

Your committee are aware that in presuming thus to dictate to the public taste, they are incurring serious responsibility, but they trust that all circumstances are taken into consideration, they will be thought to have decided rightly; and they only ask in a case like the present, where perfect unanimity of opinion can hardly be expected to prevail, that the meeting will give them the benefit of their doubts on all points not absolutely essential, and will adopt their recommendation as the reading means of forwarding the main object which they have in view. Your Committee further recommend that the superintendence of the work during its progress be entrusted to the gentlemen named in the resolutions be now proposed, and they feel certain that from the experience which many of those gentlemen are known to possess in such matters, their name will be considered by the meeting a sufficient guarantee for the proper execution of the contract.

The estimated expense of Mr. Fripp's design is £1,400, from which will be seen that your committee have been careful to keep within the sum named in the second resolution passed at the last general meeting, a sum which they feel sure they would not be thought justified in exceeding, when the present amount of the general subscription is £2,708 13s. 2d., and expressed wishes of many of the parties interested are duly considered. Your committee beg to announce, that the subscriptions reserved for the Dunstanville Fund amount to £369 11s. 10d.; and, adding the result of the general subscription, after the deduction of £1,500 for the erecting of the monument, the gross amount will be £2,178 5s. On the proper application of this sum your committee have been unable as yet to terminate; nor did they feel called upon to do so, as the subscription remains open, and the amount may yet become larger than it is at present.

The near approach of the meeting of Parliament, and the consequent absence from the county of many of the most influential supporters of the memorial, induces your committee to recommend that the question be left in the hands of the resident gentlemen to be now named, who shall have authority to receive and consider all proposals and suggestions connected with the subject, and that they shall be requested in the course of the ensuing summer to state to the subscribers their opinion as to the manner in which the fund may best be rendered a permanent benefit to the county. Many valuable suggestions have already been thrown out, to which no doubt, due attention will be paid by those gentlemen; and your committee conceive that the course proposed will be found at once calculated to obviate the evils of a premature decision, and to provide that which made, that decision shall be generally satisfactory.

It will be seen that should resolutions to the above effect receive the sanction of the meeting, the functions of your committee will necessarily be suspended; and although some of the members may be called upon to act in offices to be now assigned to them, yet that as a body, they are for the present, have arrived at the termination of their labours. They have been actuated throughout their proceedings by an earnest desire to reconcile conflicting opinions, and to consult as far as possible the wishes of all parties; and they will deem themselves amply repaid, should the result of those labours prove satisfactory to the supporters of the memorial in general, and to the county at large. Resolutions were then passed in conformity with the recommendations of the committee.

In acknowledging the vote of thanks to himself, Lord Roseawen begged occasion to ask for the committee, a liberal construction of their determination; and, though he feared they might not have satisfied all, that it would be believed that they had to the utmost of their ability, endeavoured to consult the wishes of the subscribers, and that those who had not taken the trouble to attend the various meetings held, could not complain of what had been done by those who had attended.

CORNWALL UNITED MINING ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of gentlemen was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, on Thursday, the 28th instant, in order to carry into effect the working of several mines in Cornwall, which are known to contain lodes of copper, silver, and lead ore, sets of which have been obtained by Mr. Trestrail, and the mines now in his possession.

Mr. Trestrail laid before the meeting the plans of the several mines, the specimens of ores raised therein since they came into his possession; he gave a detailed account of the operations he would recommend being commenced, as well as the estimated cost of working the said mines to the end of the present year. The sets placed in the hands of the Company are the Goss Moor, East Wheel Providence, and Silver Hill.

The expense of ascertaining the correctness of the reports of the streamers, regarding the value of certain tin lodes discovered by them in streamers, the Goss Moors, was estimated at £600, as sufficient discoveries could be made at this expense to enable the directors to decide as to the propriety of embarking a large capital to work the several lodes contained in this set.

In the set of East Wheel Providence, a rich tin lode having been already discovered, and there being also two lodes running parallel therewith, it was proposed to drive the adit level on the course of the former lode, and also to extend the same adit level south, to intersect the other lodes, and to sink two shafts, which will be necessary for their effectual working. A water course which runs through this mine, and which can be rendered beneficial for working stamping mills, it was recommended to erect a stamping mill, of not less than six heads, for the purpose of returning the tin already broken and lying at the surface, as well as for the returning the tin that will be raised in the further prosecution of the mine.

The estimated cost of driving the several levels and erections of machinery, &c. &c., was estimated at £180 a month.

In the set of Silver Hill, it was proposed to drive the deep adit level to cut the great tin lode, and also to extend the adit level on the course of the lead lode. The erection of a steam-engine to work the lead course below the deep adit level, to be deferred until it be ascertained whether water can be obtained sufficient to work a water-engine to drain the mine where operations have recently been carried on, and from which specimens of rich lead ore were produced. The estimated cost of working was £120 per month.

It was, therefore, resolved: That the capital of the Company be £40,000, in 4,000 shares of £10 each, the first instalment to be £1 10s. per share.

That Mr. Trestrail, of Cornwall, be the managing director and cashier, and that two directors, residing in Cornwall, be named with him to take upon them the direction of the mines until the annual meeting of the Company, to be held in London, in the month of June, 1837, when two other directors, resident in London and shareholders in the Company, may be added, if considered desirable by a majority present at such meeting.

That Mr. Edward Suter be auditor in London. That Messrs. John and Henry Hore be the agents for the Company in London.

That the directors be empowered, should it be necessary for the working of the mines, to make a call not exceeding £1 per share, previously to the meeting to be held in June, 1837.

That applications for shares be received until the 13th of February next, by the agents of the Company.

(See Advertisement.)

THE MINING INTEREST OF CORNWALL.

A very numerous and most respectable meeting of gentlemen connected with the mines of Cornwall, convened by the Chairman of the Mine Committee, was held at Pearce's hotel, Truro, on Wednesday last, when the report of the Committee as to the best mode in which the Mining Courts of the Duchy may be re-established, was presented. Beside the Noble Chairman, were present, the Lord Boscawen Rose, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P., Sir S. T. Spry, Knt., M.P., E. W. W. Pendarves, M.P., J. E. Vivian, M.P., J. H. Tremayne, E. Collins, J. T. Austen, G. S. Borlase, E. Turner, J. Vivian, C. W. Popham, H. Williams, G. W. F. Gregor, H. P. Andrew, J. S. Enys, and Wm. Twedy, Esqrs., and Messrs. Chilcott, Harvey, Davy, Paul, Scott, Hill, Simmons, Carlyn, Warren, Teague, Reynolds, Fox, Williams, Vice Baynard, Treloar, Cardozo, and Daubuz.

The EARL OF FALMOUTH, as Chairman of the Committee, after having addressed the assemblage in a very neat speech, read the report, which was received with unqualified approbation.

SIR CHARLES LEMON then proposed, and MR. PENDARVES seconded a string of resolutions, authorising the publication of the report, and the transmission of a copy of it, and of the documents connected therewith, to the officers of the Duchy, with a request that they might be laid before his Majesty, together with a petition that his Majesty would be pleased to consider the same, and give such instructions as might seem to him expedient for framing a Bill to regulate the future administration of justice in the mining courts; and also authorising the Committee to assemble in London, as soon as is necessary, after the meeting of Parliament, to confer with the Duchy officers, and take such steps as they might consider expedient to promote the objects of the meeting, and to consult upon such other matters affecting the mining interests as might arise. The Committee were also empowered to direct the assembling at Truro of such members of their body as might be in Cornwall, who should consider and report upon clauses relating to those local matters which might be referred to them, five at least being present, and should have power to call in the assistance of the three professional gentlemen they had before consulted. It was also proposed that all the borough members for Cornwall should be added to the Committee; and that in the absence of the Chairman, the two members for West Cornwall, or any four gentlemen of the Committee, should have power to call together the Committee sitting in London, seven of whom should constitute a quorum.

After some discussion, in which Sir C. Lemon, Mr. Turner, Mr. Tremayne, and the Chairman bore prominent parts, the resolutions were put by consent in a mass from the chair, and were agreed to unanimously.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to the Chairman and Committee, and also to the Secretary, and the three professional men who had been consulted on some of the most important points connected with the subject.

The meeting was then dissolved. The Report of the Committee shall appear in our next publication.

RIO DE ANORI GOLD STREAM-WORKS COMPANY.

A meeting of the Shareholders was held at the George and Vulture Tavern on the 14th instant.

BENJAMIN WOOD, Esq. in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, a report of the committee, with the letters of the shareholders and Mr. Deacon addressed to that body, were also read. Of the report, we have on the present occasion to present our readers with a brief extract; the other documents referred to will receive attention in a future Number.

The committee having reviewed the proceedings of the company up to the 2d of March, their attention was directed to Mr. Deacon's journey to the province of Antigua, for the purpose of examining the river Anori, with the view of ascertaining the accuracy of the statements of Messrs. Nisser and Grieff. The attention of the committee was also directed to the resolutions of the meeting held on the 23d ult. The committee were called upon carefully to consider Mr. Deacon's report, in consequence of the receipt of a letter from an important body of shareholders annexed to the report, with Mr. Deacon's reply.

"The committee felt that the very important object of Mr. Deacon's journey had not been, for the reasons assigned in Mr. Deacon's letter, accomplished; but relying on that gentleman's confirmation of the reports made by Messrs. Nisser and Grieff, so far as it was possible for them to be confirmed under the circumstances before mentioned, the committee were of opinion that the prosecution of the undertaking was fully justified, and that every prospect of a successful result from it might be reasonably entertained. The committee recommended the appointment of a board of directors—number to be five—with full power and control for conducting and carrying on the concerns of the company. That to carry the conditional agreement for the purchase of the property into effect, the directors would have to take upon themselves, within two months from the receipt of Mr. Deacon's report (viz. the 23d of December,) the responsibility of paying the sum of 30000; and the directors therefore would require that the

call made at the last meeting by the shareholders of 25. 10s. per share, should be paid up within the month.

"The committee further recommended, that for the purpose of checking the accounts of the directors, two auditors should be appointed to examine the accounts every six months; the accounts to be laid before the shareholders, with reports from the works, at general meetings to be called every six months; and that the directors should meet once every month, or oftener if necessary; that there should be allowed for each meeting the sum of five guineas, to be divided between the directors then present; that the auditors should each be paid one guinea for every attendance; that two directors should go out of office annually, eligible to be re-elected; all vacancies in the direction to be filled up at meetings of shareholders.

"The committee recommended that some efficient and responsible person should be appointed for generally superintending the works, under the orders of the directors."

The committee observe that they "feel it their duty to mention, that in examining the conditional agreement for the purchase of the property entered into with Mr. Nisser, the River San Espiritu is not specially named, but it is laid down in the plan annexed to the said agreement, and it is stated in that document, that the property to be conveyed 'is according to the title-deeds now in the possession of the proprietor,' and by Mr. Deacon's statement it appears to be fully understood by the proprietor of the property and by Mr. Nisser, that the said river forms a part of the purchase.

"In conclusion, the committee firmly believe, that by a judicious and well-regulated management of the company's concerns, the real goodness of the undertaking will be fully established."

B. WOOD. HENRY P. BOYCE.
J. H. DEACON. W. HART.
J. SHORT. J. ROBINSON.
C. TOTTIE.

"Dated the 9th day of January, 1836."

The letter addressed by the shareholders to the committee, as well as Mr. Deacon's reply, will, as we have already observed, form subject-matter for another Number; at the same time, however satisfactory may be considered the reply of Mr. Deacon to the letter of the shareholders, and certainly our duty here to give the questions and answers Nos. 4 and 5, and certainly the most important, it being understood that the queries were based on Mr. Deacon's *sine* *re*ce report, and the replies given by that gentleman:—

4th Query. That at this barrier the auriferous sands at the base of the river contain nearly one-half gold.—Answer. The auriferous strata immediately on the primitive formation at the depth of a few feet, is believed to be extremely rich.

5th. That he has no doubt that Mr. Nisser's estimate of 32,000l. per annum profit (viz. 12l. 10s. per share) will be fully realized.—Answer. I have no question but very large profits will be realized, and the profits will be greater as the work goes on; and that gold will be raised the first dry season after the works are commenced.

MINING STATISTICS.

NORTH ROSKEAR.

The shaft is now on the point of being finished, and it has been accomplished in an almost incredible short space of time, considering the stupendous nature of the undertaking. This has been effected in consequence of its being commenced at the different levels simultaneously, and in consequence of some parts of it being 'ris' while others were being sunk. Were it not for this shaft the mine would, probably, by this time have nearly reached that point where most others have been considered useless. But with a downright of this sort, and a powerful new engine on it, the operations can now scarcely fail of being carried downwards with their wonted success. By extending the deep adit to the eastern extremity of the set, they were enabled to fix a very powerful wheel between it and the shallow adit for the purpose of draining the old Wheal Crofty mine. This mine had been worked several years since, and had given good profits, but on reaching a point where the lode became hard and poor, it was considered to be worthless beyond that point, and the operations were accordingly suspended. Through the agency of this wheel the old mine was soon drained, and the fallacy of the views entertained by the old miners, has been amply demonstrated by the large and valuable returns which this excellent lode has since produced. The ancients had left a piece of ground standing eastward, towards the great cross course, the productions of which have been so valuable as to raise the most sanguine expectations as to the character of the lode on the other side, and tended chiefly to set the East Wheal Crofty mine at work; this point, as has been already stated in our statistical report of that valuable mine, having formed their principal object, which object, by the way, they have not as yet attained. The returns from this part of the mine, from their advantageous position, and from the trifling expense attending the drainage, have been procured at a comparatively cheap rate, and consequently must have proved a source of considerable profit to the fortunate adventurers. The western part of the North Roskear Mine was for some but little noticed, in consequence of the unpromising appearance of the lode, of which very faint traces only were perceptible at and near the cross course. On driving west, however, it was found to progress and to expand, and ultimately became so productive as to be one of the principal objects of attraction. The operations in this part of the mine are extended as far west as Prince William Henry; and although the lode has not proved so productive at the western extremity as in many other parts of the mine, it has, nevertheless, in several of the levels yielded valuable returns. We believe the seventy is the deepest level hitherto pushed to this extremity. This part of the mine is become of so promising a character, that the new engine shaft above alluded to is situated for draining it, being sunk at some distance to the west of the cross course, which runs not far distant from the centre of the set. This shaft takes the lode at about 120 fathoms below the adit, and will enable them to give ample scope to their operations in that quarter, which, from present appearances, can scarcely fail to yield handsome returns. In addition to the main lode it should not be forgotten, that at or near the new engine shaft, cross cuts have been driven south, at, we believe, the 110 and the 120 fathom levels, in both of which they have intersected a valuable lode. This has taken the name of Peter's lode, and considering the limited extent to which the operations are yet confined, it has yielded well, and its appearance justifies the most sanguine expectations for the future. No doubt there are several other valuable lodes both north and south in this extensive set, which is bounded on the south by South Roskear Mine, and on the north by Wheal Santon, which does not extend far west; and at the head of which North Roskear takes a much more extensive range in a northerly direction. It may be worthy of remark, that the best courses of ore which the North Roskear lode has yet produced have been below the 100 fathom level, about 110 and 120, &c. The old engine shaft is now 152 fathoms below the adit, where they are extending levels east and west; and although at this point the lode is in close contact with an excessively hard course of clay, it still maintains its productive character. The number of men employed under ground at North Roskear can be but little if at all less than 600; and there are probably an equal number of men, women, and children employed at the surface. The mine is principally in the hands of Cornish adventurers, who have certainly no reason to complain of their past and present dividends, or of their future prospects. Captain Joseph Vivian, of Camborne, is the principal manager, of whose ability we have ample demonstration in the able and judicious system on which the extensive operations have hitherto been conducted, although he does not patronize the *Mining Journal*.

Footways of Asphaltum.—We have remarked with pleasure that the experiments for forming footways of asphaltum from the mines of Scydel, on the Pont Royal and in the Carrousel, are in a state of perfect preservation. That of the Pont Royal particularly, which, since it has been open to the public has experienced successively the violent heat of summer and the severe cold of winter, appears to us to have answered all the objections which can be made against this system of footways. It is now about 40 years since asphaltum has been employed in the arts and trade; but it was only in 1818 and 1820 that the use of this substance began to assume a real importance. Asphaltum, which differs in this respect from all the bitumens known at present, forms no part of the groupes belonging to the tertiary earth superposed or above the calcareous deposits. It is a fusible substance, in which all the elements which compose it are in a state of combination.—*French Paper.*

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

REDMOOR CONSOLS MINES, Jan. 23, 1836.—Owing to the increase of water, we have suspended the sinking of the double whim shaft, under the 10 fathom level on Johnson's lode, until we drain it by cutting that lode at the 20 fathom level. The continuation of the favourable killas will, I think, enable us to sink the engine shaft to the 20 fathom level by the end of this month.

Erratum in last report—for "sinking on it northward," read "driving on it northward."

TAMAR SILVER LEAD MINES, Jan. 23, 1836.—We are forking the water at a good rate, and I expect that about the time this report reaches you it will be drained to the 23 fathom level.

POLBREEN MINE, Jan. 23, 1836.—I have only to repeat that all our underground operations are going on favourably; precisely, I may say, as noticed in my last report. We shall begin on Monday next to break down the lode in the winze and deep adit end. This week we have also commenced putting the engine together.

SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE, Jan. 23, 1836.—Our underground operations being suspended, as noticed in my last communication, in consequence of the water having increased to an extent as to preclude our further proceedings in the manner we have without the aid of machinery, I have only to confine myself to the surface erections, and beg to say that the walls of the carpenter's shop are finished, and the building of the engine-house, &c. is also in a forward state.

EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINE, Jan. 23, 1836.—Our cutting Trewithen south lode at the 15 fathom level, has been delayed by a harder stratum of ground than we could have anticipated from our observations on the excavations in the level above; but I have now the satisfaction to state, that in the past week we intersected a channel of beautiful killas of so soft a description that we have little doubt of extending this level very shortly to Trewithen south lode, under where it was productive at the adit level.

PERRAN CONSOLS MINE, Jan. 23, 1836.—Our engine shaft is about 3 fathoms below adit: the increase of water is but little as yet, and we think we may sink 10 or 15 fathoms more with a whim, in the interval from the present to where the engine will be ready to work. The appearances of the levels are not so good as last week, however the branches of lead ores we have driven through (so shallow as our adit is) are very good indications for the levels below. Our other underground bargains are just as last reported. The masons are still impeded with the engine-house, for want of proper building materials, however they have been engaged in building the carpenter's shop and saw-house, with the refuse of stone from the engine-house.

EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINES, Jan. 23, 1836.—I beg to inform you that the rich lode of silver in *Wheal Emily* adit, continued for 9 feet in length, and is 9 inches wide, producing on an average 225 ozs. silver per ton of ore, and no doubt in depth will be productive of great results; at this time the lode is 9 inches big, worth 22 ozs. silver per ton, and is of a most promising character. The lode in *Wheal Georgiana* adit is from 5 to 6 feet big, but not worth saving, although not without silver. The lode in *Wheal David* adit is 2½ feet big, containing silver, and altogether a kindly lode. We are advancing with our adit shafts regularly, and all other work goes on in regular order. I am happy to inform you that the barge arrived on Friday last from Hayle, with the finishing parts of the engine, which are being brought to the mine, and we are actively at work in fixing them together, and we are promised that every thing shall be ready to work in 3 weeks.

WHEAL BROTHERS, Jan. 23, 1836.—I beg to inform you that our new engine shaft is near 3 fathoms below the 30 fathom level, and that we are advancing in this work very well. In the cross cut north, at the 30 fathom level from this new (or Malachy's) shaft, we have driven near 6 fathoms, and have now about 5 fathoms more to drive to cut the lode; the ground is hard, and I am apprehensive we shall not cut into the lode in a less period than three weeks. We have gone through the lode that was met in the shaft at the 20 fathom level, which, I am happy to say, is of a very promising nature, with rich stones of yellow copper ore. The lode in the 20 fathom level west is 20 inches big, made up of carbonate of iron, quartz, mudiie, and flucan, with silver; it is not rich, but a more promising lode is not to be seen, and it is going west in unexplored ground. The 10 fathom level is also kindly, but not rich; is not so far west as the 20 by 6 fathoms. The lode in the adit is from 18 inches to 2 feet big, is about as far west as any level below, is of a very kindly character, with rich stones of silver, lead, &c. Our backs continue to be productive of silver equal to my expectations, and, on the whole, every thing looks well.

WEST WHEAL BROTHERS, Jan. 23, 1836.—I have the pleasure to inform you that we have a sufficiency of water to work the wheel at Lowe's silver shaft, and the men have sunk three feet. We have not yet ascertained the size of the copper lode intersecting this shaft; there is a regular branch or leader, about 3 inches wide, containing copper, black Jack, and mudiie. The north part of the lode, as far as it has been seen, is a capel, and the ground falling into the shaft has a most favourable appearance, being a light blue killas, which is likely to continue ere we cut the silver lode. I expect we shall make more progress in sinking, especially as the ground is getting better, and a new working level of larger dimensions put down. The engine works well, and the water is out from the 23 fathom level in Henrietta shaft, and every thing prepared to commence cutting the plat, and driving east on the course of the copper lode. We are getting on as fast as possible with the smith's and carpenter's work for the flat rods.

TRELEIGH, Jan. 23, 1836.—In the last week our operations have been more successful than in any former week of our working. We have cleared out the level driven west from the cross adit on the north lode, and although at first the appearance was gloomy, (the old men having driven by the side of the lode,) yet by opening ground north we have discovered a good-looking lode, and have extended on it about 6 feet; the present end is worth £6 per fathom, but the best part is in the bottom, which cannot be explored until the engine is put to work. The level west on Wheal Shanger lode continues its full size, and equal in quality; the men have driven 6 feet. In the level, west from the new cross cut, we have a large fine lode, composed of quartz, mudiie, and ore; this level is likely to prove beneficial in our future proceedings, and will probably save the expense of sinking a shaft for air, and discharging the stuff from the deeper levels. Wheal Christie lode continues just as it has been for some time, and these pairs have driven about 7 feet each. On Wheal Maria lode we have commenced sinking our western winze under adit; although the water is troublesome, by putting 6 men we hope to continue it, the lode has the most flattering appearance. The deep adit level on this lode is not rich, as is usual about the junction of these lodes, but is likely soon to improve. The men have driven in this level about 5 feet, and the shaft over from the shallow adit is getting down well, the men have sunk 7 feet. The shallow adit on this lode is composed of gozsan, with a little ore. The end east on the little lode is poor, the men have driven 5 feet. In the engine shaft the ground is rather hard, and the ground quick, but we are doing all that is possible to be done to forward the object; the men have sunk 3 feet. The deep adit level on the south lode has been promising, producing good stones of ore in a fine tender spar; in this level we calculate on having a bunch of ore. On Thursday last our masons began the engine-house, and no time shall be lost in getting up the top stone. Having been disappointed in our hopes of purchasing the steam engine on Monday last, we lost no time in proceeding to the foundry at Hayle, and contracting for a new one of 50 inch cylinder, the principal parts of which are to be delivered on the mine on or before the 30th of April next, and the remainder by the middle of June.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY, Jan. 23, 1836.—We have set 2 pitches on tribute at the 9 fathom level, one east, and the other west of the *Wheal* shaft, the former is 13s 4d in the pound, and the latter is 12s; 5 men in one, and 4 in the other, where we have cleared up and secured the shaft to that depth, and we expect to clear it up to the 20 in the course of next week; we are anxious to do so, as it will enable us immediately to set several pitches at that level, east and west of the cross cut driving from our new engine shaft, by affording greater facilities in drawing away the attle, and clearing the old workings, and we shall derive another advantage not less important in obtaining a more free ventilation; the air is at present so dead, it would be imprudent to allow tributaries to work, and the more so, as a very few days will remedy it. We have been, and are still making every effort to get our pit-work in that state as will enable us to sink with all speed, and without any fear of interruption, the new engine shaft in Wheal Leads, to the bottom of the mine. We propose driving into the old workings at the 30, as we have done at the 20, and thereby

unwater the mine to that depth, and we shall accomplish this in the course of next month; we shall then have only 10 fathoms more to sink to cross cut in upon the ore bottoms stopped under head, as was the practice in former days, by the old miners. It is our intention to prosecute this undertaking without delay.

C. N. BEATER.

NEW CRINKIS MINING COMPANY, Jan. 25, 1836.—Since my last the lode in the 32 east and new lode has very much improved, and we have now there a course of tin richer in quality than these mines have ever before produced, worth about £15 per ton; as there were but two men in this end, I have put two more there to facilitate driving. The 45 fathom level is still producing tin, and the prospects generally are improving.

WM. BROWNE.

KERROW MINING COMPANY, Jan. 25, 1836.—Since my last our cut and west has very much improved; there is now a good branch of tin about 4 inches wide, very rich in quality, and the ground is favourable. We are driving at 25s per fathom, and I should think as it now is, the lode is worth £3 per fathom; it is now in a channel of soft granite, which I have frequently named to you as congenial to the production of tin. We have set the engine-house stack to build; the taker to provide stone, lime, and sand, at 5s per perch.

WM. BROWNE.

ROCHE ROCK MINING COMPANY, Jan. 25, 1836.—The lodes at the 60 fathom level continue in hard ground, but the winze sinking from the 50 to the 60 fathom level east of the engine-shaft, has improved, as well as the working in the back of the 50 fathom level, west of the engine shaft on the south lode. The 30 fathom level opposite Fagan's shaft continues in good tin ground. The rail-way to the lower stamping mill has been just completed. There are now railways from the shaft, where the principal part of the tin stuff is drawn to surface, to three mills carrying 24 heads. This will be the means of a considerable saving in the expense of carriage.

J. TRENTAILE.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY, Jan. 25, 1836.—The ground at the cross cut north at the 12 fathom level is still as hard as last reported. The ground in the west end in Fagan's lode west from the engine shaft is much eased; the lode is at present divided by a shift of clay. The south part is about 18 inches big, tolerable work. The north part is about 2 ft. in size, not so good, but tiny. The ground in the east end is just as last reported, the lode is about 5 feet big, and tiny. We are just now employed in clearing up the old men's workings in the bottom of the adit, we have cleared to the depth of 6 fathoms, and find a level driven south to cut the lode. The winze is still deeper, the water is not very quick. We hope to clear up this winze this week. I think we shall find a level driven east on the course of the lode by and bye. From what we have discovered of this old working, there has been a great deal of work done, and that with a heavy expense, which indicates to us that they must have had tin to cover this extra expense.

R. R. GEACH—J. BRAY.

CORNWALL GREAT UNITED MINING COMPANY, Jan. 17, 1836.—Since my last we have a very great improvement in our adit level at Wheal Prosper; we have driven 2 fathoms west of the cross course, the lode there is 12 feet wide, or 1 may say lodes; the north part is 6 feet wide, and produces fine stones of tin; the south part is also 6 feet wide, and produces the same; the black specimen herewith is from the north, and the light from the south. The stones sent are some of the last broke from the lode, the south part is taking off from the north, it is what we term taking horse (i.e. the lodes are separating from each other.) Taking this lode altogether, I am proud to say there is not such a one to be seen in any of the mines in this county to the depth we are raising it, which is only 7 fathoms; looking at the old men's workings at the surface, there are two runs of pits, they must have met with the same division there. There is a great deal of old men's workings about 30 fathoms a head, where we may expect a still better lode from the great workings made by them; if our lode continue to improve for the next 2 fathoms as it has for the last, it will be one of the first ever seen in this country. We have sunk a shaft on this end for ventilation, and the advantage of drawing the work, which only cost £5. I hope to get the engine to work by Tuesday next. After we go to work we can fork the water in four hours. The tributaries at Wheal Jenkin are raising plenty of work, and all our stamps, except the little one, are doing their work.

Jan. 25, 1836.—Our prospects at Wheal Prosper are still very flattering, the lode continues its size, and is producing fine work. We have not been able to do any thing on that part of the lode that is gone off to the south, in consequence of the men cutting a plat at the bottom of the new shaft sunk on that level; it is now finished, so we intend to put men to drive on that part in a day or two; we shall have fine work to begin, and I believe this part will be as productive as the one we are now working in. Our engine is now working very well, and the ground is moderate in driving towards the lode. The men are working Saturday nights, and begin again on Monday morning by one o'clock. We shall cut the lode at the 18 fathom level shortly. The tributaries at Wheal Jenkin are raising plenty of work, more than our stamps can keep away. My next return of tin will be on Friday the 5th February. The wheel pit is nearly finished, after which we may commence operations on the Great Green hills lode.

JAMES CLEMO.

NORTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY, Wheal Thomas, Jan. 23, 1836.—We beg to inform you that we have again commenced sinking engine shaft from 17 fathom level. We have a very good lode in the east end, west not so good; in the 8 fathom level the men have not done a great deal this week in consequence of the foulness of the air, but we have communicated this level and the adit, and the air is much improved; the lode as last reported. **Wheal Hope.**—The adit level not improved, in the 19 fathom level we have cut a rich branch of lead, which comes from the south, and have this day broke good atoms of lead out of the lode; 20 fathom level just as last reported. We are engaged in clearing the 28 and 38 fathom levels, and shall set about the 48 next week. The sumpmen have commenced cutting ground for another plunger lift, which we hope to be completed and the water cleared out of the mine within a month from this time.

J. BORLASE.

REDRUTH UNITED MINING ASSOCIATION, Jan. 25, 1836.—There is no alteration in the engine shaft since my last. The lode in the 32 fathom level, west of the engine shaft, is about 4 feet wide, producing a small quantity of copper ores, and has a favourable appearance. The lode in the 32 fathom level east is about 4 feet wide, with a small quantity of tin ores. The lode in the 22 fathom level east is about 3½ feet wide, with good stones of tin ores. The lode in the 12 fathom level, east of the engine shaft, is about 3½ feet wide, producing a small quantity of tin ores. We have begun to drive the 12 fathom level west from Cock's shaft; the lode in this level is about 3 feet wide, producing a small quantity of copper ores. There is no alteration in Gooding's shaft, the rise against the said shaft, or in the adit level of it since last reported. At Buckett's, the branch in the adit level is very much as we stated last week.

R. GOLDSWORTHY.

BRITISH COPPER MINING ASSOCIATION, Jan. 27, 1836.—The lode in the 22 fathom level west is from 3 to 4 feet wide, with a leader of solid Jack; a more promising lode I have not seen for some time past. The other parts of the mine are much the same as last week.

J. STEPHENS.

WOLVERHAMPTON MINING ASSOCIATION, Jan. 2, 1836.—There has been no alteration in any of the mines during the past week. The directors have effected the purchase of Wheal Leisure mine for the sum of £8,000.

ALBION COPPER MINING COMPANY, Jan. 26, 1836.—The 60 fathom level, east from engine shaft, on the caunting lode, produces a little ore. The 60 fathom level, west from engine shaft, produces stones of ore. The same level east lode is large and poor. I am glad to say that in driving the 47 fathom level north from the main lode we have cut the north lode, which is about two feet wide, saving work, (this lode is in whole,) and we may expect some returns from it. The lode in the 47 east from engine shaft still produces about two-thirds of a ton per fathom. The winze under the 47 fathom level east from engine on the caunting lode produces about 1 ton per fathom. We have about 2 fathoms farther to sink. The west winze under the 47 fathom level, to hole to the 60 fathom level; when this is done, we shall be able to set a new pitch at a low tribute. The lode in the 34 fathom level, east at Wheal Mithian is still very large, and has a promising appearance. The other levels in this mine are much the same as stated in my last report.

J. MIDDLETON.

EAST POOL.—Always glad to bear testimony to the prosperity, not only to the general, but to the particular interests of our country, it is with great pleasure that we notice a considerable improvement in the prospects at East Pool. We some time since noticed, that in sinking the last lift of the downright, the country was thickly interspersed with branches of ore, dipping north. At the bottom level, the 36, a cross-cut has been driven north, for the purpose of intersecting these branches. That object has been effected, and at that level these branches are discovered to be consolidated, and to form a valuable lode of rich ore, of two feet and a half wide. This lode was wholly unexpected, and will no doubt tend to enhance very considerably the value of that excellent little mine. In addition to this, we have to observe that the main lode, on which they

have driven over a rich course of ore for upwards of 50 fathoms, at the 26 fathom level, and which is still extending, has recently been intersected in the bottom level south, where it is quite as large and as rich as in the level above. They had intersected and driven on a lode in this cross-cut before, but it is only within the last few days that the lode has been discovered; and there is now no question as to the valuable course of ore on which they had driven at the 26 holding down.—*Cornwall Royal Gazette.*

In addition to the above, we may remark, that at the 26 fathom level they have driven 50 fathoms east from the engine shaft on a rich course of ore, which is still extending itself into whole ground, of which they have plenty in that direction. They have also extended the same level west, to an almost equal extent, and through a course of ore equally good; so that their course of ore at that level is one hundred fathoms long, or double the length stated in the *Cornwall Gazette*. The western end is extended nearly to the extent of the sea. It should also be observed, that at the 26 fathom level there is a short, hard, and poor bar of ground, directly opposite the engine shaft, the lode being in clay; and it was not until the levels were extended some little distance east and west, that the lode became productive. This appears to be the case also in the bottom level, and it was not until they had driven some little distance west, that the discovery alluded to in the *Cornwall Gazette* was made. As yet nothing has been done in an eastern direction, but it is very probable that some dead ground will have to be pierced there also, before the lode will assume a productive character. In consequence of the water being in so as to prevent them working on the lode below the 26 fathom level, the sampling for the last month has been 115 tons only; their next, we understand, will be about 200 tons; and on communicating the bottom level with a winze sunk east outward about seven fathoms below the 26, in which the lode is more than usually productive, but which has been suspended during the winter for want of drainage, they will be enabled to give returns, it is confidently expected, proportionably equal to any mine in the neighbourhood.

FOREIGN MINES.

PENOLAS GOLD MINING ASSOCIATION, Oajaca, Nov. 17, 1835.—I annex duplicate of what I wrote you on the 26th ult. Since when, your esteemed favour of the 15th of August has come to hand, and the present serves to hand you the accounts and rayas for the last month, with a report from Mr. Quin, on the state of things in Penoles, to which I beg to refer.

I went out to Penoles at the beginning of the month, and remained there four or five days, and matters were much in the same way as is represented in Mr. Quin's last statement. I have had the pleasure, however, to learn, two days ago, that appearances had altered for the better, by the ground having become softer, which yielded ore of a decent quality; if this continues, something satisfactory may be the result, and to bring the same about, every thing is being done that our means will admit of, or can be devised; and I do hope, by the end of the year, that it will be in my power to represent the state of things more favourably than I have been able to do for some time past.

We made the discern of the pans and boxes; their produce was 20 lbs. 5 dwts. of amalgam; 5 lbs. 6 oz. 10 dwts. in rosca, and 5 lbs. 6 oz. 5 dwts. after melting down, equal in Mexico weight to 71 14-16 oz., which has been disposed of at \$142 Rs. This operation, upon the whole, was as good as I expected; but what is much to be regretted now is that the mill cannot be constantly at work, night and day, whilst the water remains abundant. Mr. Contreras has lately cut in very good ore in two of his mines, and although this does not benefit us, it gives me hopes that by persevering we may be equally fortunate.

When I went to Penoles, I asked Mr. Obicini to accompany me, as I wished him to see our method of reduction, I have got him to take other assays, the particulars of which I will inform you by an early opportunity.

JOHN SADLER.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY.—Gongo Soco, Nov. 1, 1836.—Permit me to lay before you a statement of the work performed in the mine during the past month, with an account of the most productive places, &c. The produce of gold for the washing-house has been taken chiefly from the bottom of the 34 fathom level, east of Lyon's shaft; but we have had a little thereof from the back of the 14 fathom level, west of Goldsmith's shaft, and although the places are at present poor in comparison with the ground already worked away, yet the shaft, from thence, continues to answer pretty well at the stamps. The stuff which we have cleared away from the old workings in the back of the 21 fathom level, both east and west of Aveline's shaft, has also answered pretty well for stamping. A rise has been completed from the 21 to the 27 fathom level west of Stoke's shaft. On the 7th ult., we were again obliged to suspend our workings in the 48 cross cut towards Skerrett's shaft, on account of the very treacherous nature of the ground (an account of which, and the commencement of the side adit in the 34 fathom level, has already been mentioned in our letter of the 8th ultimo). The side adit in the 34 fathom level is completed, and on the 28th ult. we re-opened the 48 fathom level cross cut, marked 3rd, but was obliged to close it again on the 31st ult., it being impossible to proceed therewith; it is now our intention to drive an iron bar through the ground between the present end and the shaft, and after this is done, we intend to drive an iron pipe through the same ground, over the bar, &c. We beg to observe, that we have been long anxious to know if you approve of our proposition with reference to the erection of a new set of stamps, dated 24th December, 1834; if you do approve the erection of the stamps above referred to, the carpenter, for whom there was a request sent to you annexed to our Mining Report, bearing date Jan. 1, 1835, will be wanted.

WM. TREKONING, N. HARRIS, W. BRAY, W. COLLINGS.

P. S. Nov. 9.—Since the date of the above letter, we have taken out a little gold from the bottom of the 34 fathom level, east of Lyon's shaft, and on the 6th inst. we met with a small vein of gold, in the end of the 21 fathom level, west of Aveline's shaft, north lode; it has a kindly appearance. We have succeeded in driving an iron bar through the ground between the 48th end and Skerrett's shaft, and we are at present endeavouring to drive an iron tube, through the same ground, around the bar; if we do succeed, the bar will be withdrawn, and the water from the shaft will escape through the tube, the engine cease to work, and the ground will be drained by means of the 48 adit. At Curtis's stamps, 10 heads have been at work during the dry season, now the rains have set in, the other five will commence working this day. Gibson's stamps, 8 heads have been idle some months, in consequence of being in so bad a state; we have deferred new building them until we have the decision of the Board of Directors respecting the erection of the 24 head stamps.

WM. TREKONING, N. HARRIS, W. BRAY, W. COLLINGS.

Gold Report, from July 1 to Nov. 7, 340 lbs. 2 oz. 11 dwts. 5 gr.
COLOMBIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Bogota, Nov. 12, 1835.—Our only object for the present is to advise you that we have this day remitted to our Cartagena House, on your account and risk, the sum of \$10,000. Say ten thousand dollars, in Colombian doubloons, which they will forward to you per packet. By next post we shall have the pleasure of remitting you a further amount.

Nov. 19, 1835.—Remittance.—By this post we forward to our Cartagena House, the sum of seven thousand eight hundred dollars (\$7800), on your account.

Say,	
In Doubloons.....	\$6,600
In New Dollars.....	1,200
	7800

To be forwarded per packet.

La Baja.—We have received a remittance from Mr. Jones, which has netted,

In Gold.....	\$ 696 6 25
In silver.....	1,247 5 50
	\$1,944 3 75

We may expect a further remittance, of a similar amount, shortly.

Cartagena, Dec. 8, 1835.—In transmitting you the machine copies of letters, Nov. 12th and 19th, from Bogota, we have to add, that the specie therein mentioned, say \$17,800 is in our possession, awaiting the packet, now daily expected.

Marmato, Nov. 10, 1835.—October Returns were forwarded to you on 6th inst., under Mr. Nicholls's charge, who took his departure on that day, he will deliver to you my No. 77, containing invoice of 2 boxes bullion, and the Quinto certificate. The realised product of the past month corroborates my former statement; you will perceive that in amount it exceeds any previous month. The 12 ingots comprising these returns, were packed in two boxes, weighing together, before deducting the quintal, 127 lbs. 11 oz. 11 dwts. The assay contents of them amount to 82 lbs. 8 oz. 3 dwts. fine gold, and 43 lbs. 1 oz. 5 dwts. fine silver. Quick-

silver consumed amounts to 8,100 oz. or 5 parts. Stamp heads at work throughout the month, 47, at 38 blows per minute. The quantity of rough ore stamped 1,186 tons 18 cwt.; and the produce of fine gold per ton, of rough ores, 16½ dwts., which is about the average product of last year. No tails were stamped during October, as the mills were supplied with a full supply of rough ores; the tails are in reserve for future stamping. The weather continues extremely favourable; we have a full supply of water for every purpose. Stampheads at work.—The average number at work, from the 25th ult. to the 9th inclusive, 52 G 8ths, at 40 blows per minute.

Nov. 7, 1835.—The Weather.—The fall of rain from the 25th ult. to yesterday, 10 11-12ths; and there is every appearance of a continuance of rainy weather. Stampheads at work.—The average number at work, from the 25th ult. to the 16th inst. inclusive, 50, at 40 blows per minute.

—WILLIAMSON.

MACAUBAS AND COCAES MINING COMPANY.—Nov. 8, 1835.—I am very sorry to state that we have not yet met with any improvement in the lode in any part of our workings; we have been rising in the vein lately cut in Halfield's 30 fathom level, but the samples from it have become very poor, so much so that we can scarcely recognize the vein from any other part of the lode. We are still extending our works in Virgin Ground, but up to this time, we have not made any discovery. In the Bandena mine, we are making very good progress in driving, but although the lode has become very promising, the daily samples taken from it, have all proved extremely poor. This has been a disappointment to us, as the information we have gathered here, led us to expect more favourable results; however, we are yet about 16 fathoms from where we are informed the richest part of the Cavaco lies. In the ground in the shallow adit, there is very little alteration; but we are still expecting to meet with another part of the lode, which I hope will facilitate our driving this level. We yesterday succeeded in completing and fixing the pumps in M'Donnell's shaft, and to-morrow (Monday) we shall begin to clean up the shaft, and to do the other necessary work preparatory to sinking: every exertion will be made to expedite the sinking of this shaft. In the deep adit the ground is still without alteration. In Wallus' cross cut the ground is tolerably favourable. In the Mananial Treliz mine, nothing has been done on the lode; the people employed here being occupied in clearing the stuff already broken. The principal part of the Preza Grande has been finished; a small piece of the inner wall, near the land, yet remains to be completed; this will not prevent the preza from filling, but as a precautionary measure, we intend to put it up before we leave it. The dam has been raised 6 feet, consequently, the bulk of water has been considerably increased, but to what extent I cannot yet state, as it is necessary to make several measurements with the theodolite before this can be ascertained: this shall be done as soon as convenient—perhaps in time for the next post.

J. HITCHENS.

BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY.—Cata Branca, S. Antonio, Nov. 3, 1835.—The Captain's report details correctly the mine proceedings, and it is with much pleasure I corroborate his statement of the improved nature of the stope. The lode is decidedly increasing in value, and not decreasing in size downwards, two important facts. I regretted being obliged to stop the N. W. end, but it was not prudent to go further until the engine was at work: when this great event will be I hardly know, but I think this month certainly; until it is, little can be done with the new stamping mills; they, however, will, comparatively, be light work. The gold report is, I conceive, a highly satisfactory document, inasmuch as it clearly shows a general improvement in the last, or bottom stope. Had Carpenter's stamps been in good trim, the produce would have been greater: their return would have been only a shade less than the "old stamps." They have now new heads, and I am reducing the lifters, being positive of the advantage of rapid stamping.

Nov. 9.—I enclose the Gold Report, from the 1st to the 7th inst., inclusive. The end of this week will see us with 100 lbs. more of gold. I hope to send down a parcel for the next packet: at present we are so light-handed it would be most inconvenient. I will give due notice.

October 31.—I beg leave to lay before you a statement of the work done in the mines since the 30th of September. We have driven the N. W. end deep level 3 fathoms 3 feet. The lode at present is poor, but appears to be increasing in size, and is chiefly composed of quartz at a columbite and clay state. On the 21st inst. we considered it judicious to suspend driving the end, until the engine shall be at work, which will be in the latter part of the ensuing month, or beginning of December, fearing the water would become too powerful for our present machinery. On the 8th inst. we also ceased sinking on the Otho Jacara, or the engine shaft, for the same reason: up to the above date we sunk two feet. The lode has still a good appearance, and keeps its size. Also, on the above date, we commenced stopeing the lode N. W. and S. E. of the engine shaft. We have extended the stope three fathoms in length, and one in depth: the lode has a promising appearance. We have also reached the shoot of gold, which we discovered when driving the end mentioned in our Report of August; it continues in depth, and is exceedingly rich. South East we have extended the stope 1 fathom 2 feet in length, and 1 fathom in depth. The lode in this part is extremely hard for breaking, so that we cannot make the same progress we do north west of the shaft, where it is much softer. In this part the lode has a more promising appearance than it had before. It is chiefly comprised of quartz, with a large portion of pyrites and bismuth. We have extended the upper stope to the south east of the engine shaft, 3 fathoms 1 foot in length, and 2 fathoms in depth, and have reached the 6 cho mata me embora. This ground has a good appearance, and shows fine specimens of gold. In the deep adit level has been driven 1 fathom 4 feet; the lode is increasing in size and quality, but still remains space for breaking, so that we cannot get on as fast as we could wish. I mentioned, in my last Report, not having sufficient time to give a full statement of No. 9 sink; the lode has been strictly examined, and samples taken from different parts of it, the greater portion of which showed gold, but very little. The lode is chiefly composed of quartz, itacolumbite, and clay slate, with a small portion of pyrites. During this month, the Englishmen have been engaged overtime in completing the new stull, and various work on the surface. The miners have been engaged on the entire range of the stope, 11 Englishmen, 40 Brazilians, 40 Negroes; in the deep adit level, 3 Eng., 6 Neg.; clearing rubbish from old stull, 2 Eng., 3 Neg.; fixing new shaft-work, 1 Eng., 1 Neg. Smiths ore, miners tools, stamp-heads, and engine gear. Carpenters on the engine work, repairing stamps, tram-roads, &c. Masons on building a lime-kiln and change house at the entrance of the new footway. Trimming stuff to the stamps, 11 Negroes; occupied in pumping water, 24 do.; trilling and drawing stuff at the tackle, 12 do. and 1 Englishman; to supply the miners with tools, 2 do.; traming for the deep adit, 1 do.

GOLD REPORT.		SAML. HANFUR.	
lbs.	oz. dwts. grs.	lbs.	oz. dwts. grs.
18th to 31st Oct. with 2 sets of stamps at work.....	18 0 14 0		
1st to 7th Nov.	10 9 5 0		
Total.....	28 9 19 0		

MISCELLANEA.

Steam Navigation.—The first idea of steam navigation was set forth in a patent, obtained in 1736, by Jonathan Hulls, for a machine for carrying vessels against wind and tide, or in a calm. In 1778, Thomas Paine proposed, in America, this application of steam. In 1781, the Marquess de Jouffroy constructed one on the Soane; and, in 1785, two Americans published on it. In 1789, Symington made a voyage in one, on the Forth and Clyde canal; and, in 1802, the experiment was repeated with success. Soon after, Fulton went to America; and, in 1807, started a steam-boat on the Hudson's River, which succeeding, was imitated by hundreds.

Fall of a Chain Bridge.—In the afternoon of Saturday last, the chain bridge over the river Calder, on the Denby Dale Road, between Thornes and Dintear, about a mile from Wakefield, suddenly fell in with a tremendous crash. The bridge, which was erected so recently as 1828, had two roads; and it was that on the western side which gave way; it was more generally used than the other, being on the same side as the toll house. We have heard it stated that the bridge originally cost 4,000*l.*, and that the estimated cost of one built of stone was 6,000*l.*—*Leeds Paper.*

Pig Lead.—British Pig lead at this moment bears the high price of about twenty guineas a ton, being an advance of nearly a hundred per cent. upon that article within the space of twelve months, and with the prospect of the price increasing.—*Newcastle Journal.*

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

INSOLVENT.

BANKRUPTS.

DIVIDENDS.

to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before Feb. 16.

Shott and W. R. Honey, Shad Thames, Horselydown, wharfingers.—T. Keorath, Manchester, calico-printer.—W. Clarke, Redditch, Worcestershire, tinner.—Rev. T. and J. Fisher, and R. S. Simonds, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, bankers.—J. Parsons, Geddington, Bedfordshire, billiard-table-maker.—J. Bradburn and F. Farr, Lombard-street, bankers.—J. Imeson, Fincham-street, stationer.—Stratton and J. H. Secrean, Chesapeake, factors.—G. Jones, Llandegwining, Carmarshshire, cattle-dealer.—J. H. Seward, Locomster, wine-merchant.—C. J. Williams, Worcester, bookseller.

Friday, January 29, 1836.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

INSOLVENTS.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNUAL REPORT

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTS.

ice, merchant, 1

DIVIDENDS.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 19th of February.

Baynton, T. G., Strand, licensed victualler.—Connorton, J. M., Shad Thames net-maker.—Francis, S., Liverpool, bottle seller.—Hooper, G., Downton, Wiltshire.—Hunt, H. F., St. Mary-at-Hill, wine-merchant.—Lees, J., Droitwich Worcestershire, salt-manufacturer.—Pickford, T., Whitechapel, rectifier.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

In the Colonial markets business has been extremely flat and dull throughout the week; there was rather more done this day in the British Plantation market at a steady price; still, as in far from brisk demand; the refiners, as well as grocers, continue to be shy of purchasing at the present prices; the country business, however, which has not amounted to more than 200 hhds. daily, has been a reduction of 10 to 12 per cwt. The business also done in West India Coffee has been extremely moderate, but as holders do not force sales, no further reduction in price has taken place. The importations of West India Sugar since our last report have been 2250 hhds., and 112 tierces, still the deficiency of the stock continues to be very large, which circumstance caused some of the holders to expect that prices

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, JAN. 29.
The arrival of WHEAT and FLOUR this week has been moderate, and the Meal-
ing trade remains steady on full as good terms as on Monday. In BARLEY, BEANS,
and PEAS there is no variation to notice. OATS, of which the supply is short, are

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, JAN. 29

own made	36s to 38s	Essex & Suffolk, on board.....	39s to 39s
seconds	33s to 35s	Norfolk and Stockton.....	36s to 37s

AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN, per Quarter.

DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.					
50s. 8d.	19s. 10d.	19s. 9d.	20s. 9d.	19s. 9d.	18s. 3d.
Duties on Grain from British Possessions out of Europe.					

18. 04. | 19. 04. | 20. 04. |

rye	8301	7711	14013	.....	Rapeseed .....	.....	.....	.....
oats	17852	327	.....	.....	Tares	5	.....	1437
salt	15810	170	.....	.....	Buck Wheat	6	.....	.....
beans	1610	53	.....	678	Flour,Sacks	11798	60	800

Quarters of Bonded Corn in the United Kingdom, Dec. 3.

Total	014,711	Cash	830,317	Beans	1,902
E. & S.	3,450	Narley	54,709	Pas	6,993

SMITHFIELD, FRIDAY, JAN. 29

To sink the offal per stone of ribs.													
of	3s	6d	3s	6d	4s	4d	Veal	6s	6d	3s	6d	5s	6d
utton					4s	6d	Pork	4s	6d	6s	6d	6s	6d
Pooled Sheep													
3s. 2d. 4s. 2d.													
Head of Cattle this day—Beasts 444; Sheep, 2,950; Calves, 130; Pigs, 450.													

tie on Monday—Beasts, 2,637; Sheep, 18,366, Calves, 93.

PRICE OF RAW FAT, per stone of 14lb.
The price of Tallow (as stated by the Tallow Melters) is 7½d.

PRICE OF TALLOW, SOAP, &c., per 112 lb.	
s. d. l.	s. d. l.

in Tallow	..	47	0	Melting Stuff	..	33	0	Mottled Soap	..	—	0
in Russia	..	43	0	Ditto Rough	..	31	0	Curd ditto	..	—	0
do	..	—	—					Graves	..	14	0
do ditto	..	—	—	Yellow Soap	..	—	—	Good Drugs	..	8	0

PRICE OF CANDLES.

PRICES OF HAY AND STRAW, JAN. 28.			
	CLOVER.	HAY.	STRAW.
hfield.....	75s to 100s	60s to 80s	30s to 35s
techapel.....	75s to 100s	70s to 80s	30s to 35s

DATE	TIME	TO	FROM
10/10/68	10:00	10:15	10:30
10/11/68	10:00	10:15	10:30
10/12/68	10:00	10:15	10:30
10/13/68	10:00	10:15	10:30
10/14/68	10:00	10:15	10:30
10/15/68	10:00	10:15	10:30
10/16/68	10:00	10:15	10:30
10/17/68	10:00	10:15	10:30
10/18/68	10:00	10:15	10:30
10/19/68	10:00	10:15	10:30
10/20/68	10:00	10:15	10:30
10/21/68	10:00	10:15	10:30
10/22/68	10:00	10:15	10:30
10/23/68	10:00	10:15	10:30
10/24/68	10:00	10:15	10:30
10/25/68	10:00	10:15	10:30
10/26/68	10:00	10:15	10:30
10/27/68	10:00	10:15	10:30
10/28/68	10:00	10:15	10:30
10/29/68	10:00	10:15	10:30
10/30/68	10:00	10:15	10:30
10/31/68	10:00	10:15	10:30

PRICES OF TIMBER PER LOAD.
 Bee Oak, \$1 10a sd to 41a sd, Pine Red, 41 25a sd to 41 50a, White Fir, 41 10a sd.

0001, 01 24 02 03 04 74 05.

WOOL, per lb.
 ket, 11d to 15d.—Combing 14d to 2nd.—Flannel, 14d to 18d.—*Fleeces* Wools.—N
 d. 8. Down Hoggets, is 8d to 10d.—Half-bred, 10d to 12 10d.—Sent, is 7d to
 10d.—The Long Wool of Lincoln, Leicester, Warwick, from the grainer, is 4d to
 10d.—Wool of the Grainer, 10d to 12d.

50—Australian, best, 2s 3d to 4s 6d—

SHEEP SKINS.
 ♂, 6s 6d to 7s 6d each.—Kents, and half breeds, 3s 6d to 6s 6d.—Pollard Lambs
 9s 6d to 10s 6d.—Down Lambs, 4s 6d to 5s 6d.

CHRISTMAS COINAGE, 1835-6. SECOND PART.

First coinage.....	1001
Quarter's total	<u>1001</u>

PURCHASES OF ORE AT TRURO, January 21, 1896.

Purchasers.	Mins.	Tons.	Total Tons.	Per Ton.	Amount.	Total Amount.
No.				d. s. d.	d. s. d.	d. s. d.
1. <i>English Cap- per Comp.</i>	Trenvaun	355		5 1 0	185 0 0	
"	Consol. Mines	484		9 4 0	967 16 0	
"	"	67		11 3 0	743 14 0	
"	Wharal Jewel	19		6 3 0	116 7 6	
"	"	45		5 13 0	350 18 0	
"	"	46		0 14 0	268 0 0	
"	"	40	-290	3 3 0	306 0 0	-3173 2 0
3. <i>Fisher & Sons.</i>	Gr. St. George	18		3 3 0	58 10 0	
"	Consol. Mines	60		7 11 0	328 13 0	
"	Pembroke	47		11 7 0	524 12 0	
"	"	36		13 13 0	355 11 0	
"	"	17		20 12 0	350 12 0	
"	Hallen Beagle	39		3 19 0	306 14 0	
"	Poldice	69		3 15 0	358 15 0	
"	Bailey's Ore	36		3 0 0	119 0 0	
"	Penstruthal	17	-971	2 13 0	43 1 0	-3444 9 0
4. <i>Freeman and Co.</i>	Whl. Unity Wood	111		4 3 0	457 17 0	
"	"	31		4 13 0	141 13 0	
"	Marazion	14		3 3 0	44 3 0	
"	Carharrack	79		6 14 0	469 2 0	
"	"	47		4 3 0	195 3 0	
"	Wheat Maiden	37	-383	3 8 0	145 10 0	-1473 12
5. <i>P. Grenfell and Sons.</i>	Trenvaun	119		6 3 0	691 19 0	
"	"	107		6 13 0	711 11 0	
"	"	103		7 0 0	734 0 0	
"	"	102		6 3 0	609 12 0	
"	"	95		5 14 0	541 10 0	
"	"	87		6 1 0	326 7 0	
"	"	84		7 3 0	526 0 0	
"	"	92		4 0 0	359 13 0	
"	"	73		4 13 0	330 9 0	
"	"	71		7 3 0	504 3 0	
"	"	65		5 12 0	340 7 0	
"	"	64		6 12 0	368 18 0	
"	"	62		6 10 0	411 1 0	
"	"	58		6 15 0	391 10 0	
"	"	354	-11991	6 1 0	180 0 0	-7349 19 0
6. <i>Crown Cap- per Co.</i>	Tingtang	9	-9	3 15 0	32 8 0	-32 8 0
7. <i>Newell, inst. Bruce, and Co.</i>	Gr. St. George	87		4 0 0	349 0 0	
"	"	66		3 7 0	390 10 0	
"	"	52		5 19 0	369 9 0	
"	"	39		3 12 0	151 3 0	
"	"	18		3 3 0	58 10 0	
"	"	33		3 3 0	170 7 0	
"	Marazion	81		6 3 0	500 3 0	
"	"	38		7 10 0	385 19 0	
"	"	14		3 3 0	44 3 0	
"	"	50		6 8 0	196 0 0	
"	Carharrack	37	-479	3 0 0	54 13 0	-2226 15 0
Williams, Water & Co.	Whl. Unity Wood	31		3 10 0	178 10 0	
"	"	37		9 3 0	343 0 0	
"	"	31		4 13 0	141 13 0	
"	"	60		10 1 0	604 10 0	
"	Fowey Consols	323		5 0 0	378 5 0	
"	"	101		5 0 0	307 10 0	
"	"	69		6 0 0	395 4 0	
"	"	40		5 19 0	334 10 0	
"	Marazion	30		4 7 0	322 10 0	
"	"	93		1 0 0	39 10 0	
"	Consol. Mines	405		8 4 0	307 14 0	
"	Whal Jewel	19		8 8 0	116 7 6	
"	"	6		29 10 0	142 10 0	
"	Pembroke	61		7 9 0	455 19 0	
"	Hallen Beagle	38		4 10 0	134 0 0	
"	"	43		14 15 0	155 7 6	
"	Poldice	94	-747	9 10 0	459 0 0	-4985 8 6
Geo. Wildes and Co.	Whl. Unity Wood	51		3 10 0	178 10 0	
"	"	37		9 5 0	343 0 0	
"	Fowey Consols	323		5 0 0	378 5 0	
"	"	49		6 0 0	396 4 0	
"	Marazion	30		8 7 0	350 19 0	
"	Whal Jewel	19		8 8 0	116 7 6	
"	"	6		29 10 0	142 10 0	
"	Hallen Beagle	39		4 10 0	134 0 0	
"	"	43	-391	14 15 0	155 7 6	-1966 13 0
					Total.	£22,664 0 6

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

JANUARY, 1908.

QUALITY.		PER TON.		QUALITY.		PER TON.			
	Jan.	25th	27th	19th		Jan.	25th	27th	19th
	a.	d.	d.	d.		a.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Newcastle.</i>					<i>Sunderland.</i>				
Br's	10	12	17	6	Braddy's Richmond Main	32	3	3	3
Top	17	12	18	9	W. E. Braddy's Hutton	32	3	3	3
Shan	18	10			Harwell	33	3	3	3
Shan's Main	18	10			Hutton	32	3	3	3
Clotte	17	9			Lamiton	32	3	3	3
Percy	17	9			Stewart's	32	3	3	3
Peckish	17	9	17	9					
Thorn Main	20	6			<i>Hartlepool.</i>				
Swell Main	21	9	9	6	W. E. Hartlepool	32	3	3	3
Swell Reins	15	6							
S. Redhouse	15	6	18	9	<i>Stockton.</i>				
S. High Main	17	12	17	12	Dixon's Butterknowl	18	9	18	9
Th Hartley	17	9	18	6	W. E. Ackcliffe	31	6		
W. Hartley	15	6	15	6	Gordon	31	6		
Field Moor	19	13	19	11	Chilton	31	6		
Hartley	18	6			Muggeridge	30	6		
Ham	19	13	18	18	Town	31	9		
S. End Hill & Brown	30	6			West Hutton	31	3		
Bewick & Co.	31	3	31	3					
South	31	6	31	6	<i>High, Scotch, Welsh,</i>				
Easton					<i>and Yorkshire.</i>				
Ston	30	6	30	6	Corse	17	17	18	6
Ston	30	6	19	18	Hartley	18	6	18	6
Ston	31	6			Harwell's With Main	34	6	35	9
Ston	30	6	19	6	Lamington Road	34	6		
Ston	30	6	30	6	Meady Main	19	6		
Ston	19	6	19	6	Muggeridge's Gower Hall	18	6		
Ston	30	6	19	6	Town's Gower Hall	18	6		
Ston	19	6			Went's Park	14	9		

Arrived since last Friday. See Newcastle.

[illegible]

PRICES OF SHARES.

BRITISH MINES.

No. of Sh.	Amount paid.	price	No. of Sh.	Amount sold.	price.
8,000	Albion Copper	3 11 3	6,000	North Cornw. Silver	1 1 1
4,000	Blaencoe Bridge	2 24 3	6,000	Perran Consols	1 1 1
8,000	British Tin	1 11 4	2,000	Pulverton Consols	8 12 1
20,000	British Iron	50 30 8 1/2	6,000	Pulbreen	2 4 4
6,000	British Copper	34 5 1	5,000	Redruth Consolid.	23 4 5 1/2
500	Carn Grey	5 15 17	10,000	Redruth United	23 12 1 1/2
10,000	East Cornwall Silver	13 4 1	10,000	Rochester Rock	2 1 1 1/2
5,000	E. Wheal Brothers	2 7 10	5,000	South Wheal Leisure	2 3 1 1/2
2,500	E. Wheal Strawberry	21 7 10	8,000	St. Hilary	4 4 3
2,500	English	12 1 10	5,000	Treigich	14 14 2
16,000	Fetherston	10 24 3	3,000	Tavistock	2 25 3
16,000	Hayle Consols	12 13 2	2,000	Wendron	5 7 7 1/2
2,000	Kerrow	1 2 3	3,300	West Cork	45 36 38
20,000	Min. Cou. of Ireland	7 4 1	5,000	Wheal Brothers	20 20 25
4,000	New S. Hooe	1 1 1 1/2	5,000	West Wheal Brothers	2 2 3 1/2
5,000	Wh. Harm. & Mount.	3 2 1/2		Tamar Consols	2 4 5

FOREIGN MINES

4,000	Alten	103	84 94	12,000	Mocubas & Cocas ..	23	153
10,000	Anglo Mexican <i>iss.</i>			2,000	New Granada	3	
	<i>5 p. sm.</i>	100	5 6	1,020	Penoles	12	
	Ditto Subscription ..	25	54 2	3,000	Ditto Subscription ..	13	
2,000	Bolanos	130	40 145	14,582	Real del Monte, rep.	54	17 10
10,000	Brazil Imp., <i>iss. 5 p. sm.</i>	20	20	Ditto	unregistered	54	20 21
10,000	Brivayer Copper	30	10	Ditto New		43	
10,000	Ditto Scrip	3	42 5	Ditto Loan Notes ..		150	
10,000	Candonga	74	64 78	2,500	Rio de Anori	1	7
10,000	Cata Blanca	64	74 2	11,000	St. John d'el Rey ..	8	5
12,000	Cobre Copper	15		30,000	Un. Mex. <i>iss. 3 p. sm.</i>	40	32 4
8,500	Colombian, <i>iss. 5 p. sm.</i>	543	9 11	Ditto Scrip			4
1,500	Ditto New	9		Ditto Subscription ..		2	4
10,000	Copiapo	10	11 4	Ditto New Scrip.		5	
20,000	Gen. Min. Assoc.	18	92 104	5,000	Un. Gold, <i>iss. 24 p. sm.</i>	71	22 20
6,155	Mexican Company	533	3				

RAILWAYS

660	Bolton and Leigh.....	100	5,100	Liverpool & Manch.....	100	220	
	Ditto 1 Shares.....	25	5,100	Ditto 1 Shares.....	100		
	Bristol and Exeter.....	24 3/4	6,375	New Ditto.....	25		
500	Canterbury & Whitstable ..	12	13,000	London and Bristol.....	3	445	
3,500	Cheltenham.....	78	20,000	London & Greenwich.....	2	445	
2,000	Clarence.....	100	42	London & Birmingham.....	45	110	
1,000	Cromford & Peak For.....	100	42	London & Gravesend.....	1 1/2		
1,600	Croydon.....	3 1/4	30,000	London & Southampton.....	15	154	
	Dublin & Kingstown.....	60	45,000	Lon. & Brighton, Gibbs' ..	1 1/2		
800	Durham Junction.....	10	10,000	Ditto (Stephenson's).....	5	162	
1,200	Edinb. & Dalkeith Rail ..	50	3000	Newcastle and Carlisle ..	100	100	
2,500	Forest of Dean.....	50	26	North Midland.....	3	0 1/2	
10,400	Grand Junction.....	40	57	500	Preston & Wigan.....	30	
25,000	Great Western.....	5 23 1/2	5,300	Preston and Wythe.....	100		
2,000	Hartlepool.....	100	80	2,500	Stanhope and Wythe.....	100	
2,000	Hull and Selby.....	5 6 1/2	1,000	1,000	Stockton & Darlington ..	240	
250	St. Helen & Leigh Junc ..	100	5,300	South Eastern.....	2	2 1/2	
7,000	Leeds and Selby.....	100	120	5,000	Warrington & Newton ..	100	
1,000	Leices. & Swannington ..	50	49		Wigan Branch.....	100	
					London Grand Junction ..	2	2 1/2

CANALS

CANALS.						
1,760	Ashton & Oldham	£97 18.	162	70	Loughborough	£143 17s.
1,492	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	113	65		Manch. Oldham & Bury	48
739	Barnsley	100	275	2,400	Monmouthshire	100
1,360	Basingstoke	100	54	700	Montgomeryshire	100
1,065	Brecknock & Abereav.	130	85	255	Melton Mowray	100
4,000	Birmingham & share	174	237	500	Mersey and Irwell	100
4,000	Do. & Liverpool Junction	100	304	3,000	Macclesfield	100
477	Oldham & Bury	250	104	247	North	100
600	Bridgewater & T. & N.	100	62	500	New Navigation Bids.	100
409	Chelmer & Blackwater	100	163	1,756	Oxford	100
200	Coventry	100	822	522	Oakham	130
400	Cromford	100	300	2,400	Peak Forest	78
4,546	Croydon	317 2s. 10d.	2,520	2,520	Portsmouth & Arundel	50
11,810	Ditto Bonds	100	761	21,418	Regent's	£33 16s.
2,062	Dudley	100	120	5,600	Rochdale	85
600	Derby	100	20	500	Shropshire Coal	125
	Edinboro' & Glas. Un.	50	65	800	Somerset Coal	150
	Ditto Allocated	96	35	45,000	Do. Lock Forest	124
					Worcester	44

BRIDGES

3,575	Ellesmere & Newport	3	94	590	Shrewsbury	123	245
30,090	Danube and Mayne	1	100	300	Stourbridge	145	290
1,231	Crawley	100	400	3,647	Strat-on-Avon & 79 ss. ..	150	325
1,120	Forth and Clyde	100	560	200	Stroudwater	150	325
11,500	Grand Junction	100	230	533	Swansea	100	210
2,840	Grand Union	100	242	3,762	Severn & Wye & Railw. ..	35	110
1,521	Grand Surrey	100		1,300	Thames & Severn, black ..	100	360
120,000	Do. (optional Loan)	100		1,150	Ditto, ditto	red ..	100
3,060	Grand Western	100	30	2,600	Trent & Mersey, 4 sh. ..	100	620
600	Glamorgansh	172	13	350	Travelstock (Mineral) ..	50	100
1,990	Gloucester & Berkeley	100	15	8,149	Thames & Mer. 49 ss. ..	50	100
260	Do. (optional Loans)	100	30		Ditto, new		
749	Grantham	100	302		Thames and Isis		
6,238	Huddersfield & 87 Cs. ..	6d.	30	1,000	sh. 1,000	Warwick & Bir. ..	280
100	Kennington	100	10	980	Warwick & Naptun ..	100	280
25,328	Kennet & Avon & 39 ss. ..	1ed.	20	6,000	Worce. & Birming. & 78 ss.	85	200
11,690	Lancaster	478	371	20,000	Wilt. & Berks & 67 ss. ..	100	200
2,897	Leeds & Liverpool	100	510	800	Wyrie & Essington	125	75
345	Leicester	140		126	Wibbach	183	23
907	Leices. & Northamp.	83	79				

8 of 23 || 5.0

7331 Southwick, old, £63 2s. 8d. 12	5,000 Do. old Ann. of £67	60 24
1700 Do. New of 7 1/2 per ct.	5,000 Do. new ditto of £7	40 20
6090 Vauxhall, £70 10s. 3d. 22	60,000 Ditto Bonds	
DOCKS.		
9,000 & 166 1/2 Commercial	100 38 1/2	570 Folkestone Harbour
498,667 East India	Stock 109	15,000 Ditto Bonds
1,038 East Country	100	1,352,752 St. Katherine
3,238,310 London	Stock 50 1/2	560,000 Ditto Bonds
Ditto Bonds		200,000 Do. Bonds for 10 years
1380,000 West India	Stock 163	Shorcham Harbour,
2,209 Bristol	£147 9s. 8 1/2	2,500 Deptford Pier
68,324 Ditto Notes	£ 116	1,000 Horse Bay Pier
ASSURANCE COMPANIES		
2000 Albion	50 76 1/2	Insur. Comp. of Scot.
50,000 Alliance Brit. & For.	10 12 1/2	Kent Fire
50,000 Ditto Marine	5 3 1/2	Ditto Life
24,000 Atlas	53 10 1/2	Low Life
	53 10 1/2	Liver. Marine Assur

.....	30	40	3,900	Liverp.
.....				London

12,000	British Commercial	5	64	31,000	London Ship	124	15
	Caledonian Fire	10	13		North British	10	23
5,000	Cler. Med. & Gen. Life	23	35		Ocean	10	10
4,000	County	5	6	30,000	Palladium Life	2	3
10,000	Eagle	10	42	250,000	Protector Fire	2	12
200	Edinburgh Life	250	315	2,500	Provident Life	10	19
	Edinburgh Life	10	14	100,000	Rock Life	2	61
2,271	European Life	20	29	689,220	Royal Exch. Stock, &c. ..	1	192
50,000	Ditto new	2	1 1/2		Scottish Union	1	
1,000,000	Globe	Stock.	150		Sun	2	10
20,000	Guardian	20	35		Union	20	
	Hercules	10	6	6,000	University Life	5	5
40,000	Hope	5	6	50,000	United Kingd. Life	2	3
9,400	Imperial Fire	50	120		Westminster	1000	
7,500	Imperial Life	10	91		West of Scotland	10	9
13,438	Indemnity Marine	104	154				

... ..	35	54	3,600	Lancaster
and ...	83	9022	25,600	Liverpool

10,000	Bank of Birmingham	19 13	50,000	Manchester & Liver. Dis.	15 22
10,000	Birmingham Bank	5 14	20,000	Manchester	29 35
	British Linen Comp.	100 240	20,000	National	10 14
	Commercial	100 170	20,000	Nat. Bank of Ireland	16 13
	Equitable Loan Comp.	9 10	10,000	National Prov. Eng.	25 25
10,000	Gloucestershire	5 11		North & Cent. H. of Eng.	10 11
6,000	Hamshire	5 11	20,000	Provincial B. of Ireland	25 43
	Glasgow Union	50 50		Royal of Scotland	100 170
	Mercurial	25		Western of Scotland	30
10,000	London & Westminster	13 16			
GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES.					
10,000	Alliance	1		Great Yarmouth	9 11
500	Bath	16 35		Greenac. Railway Gas Ins.	
600	Bradford	75	10,000	Imperial	50 42
5,000	British	16 21 1/2	85,000	Ditto Wands	41 00
5,000	Ditto Provincial	10 22 1/2	1,000	Ipewich	18
844	Birmingham	50 103	800	Isle of Thanet	30 20

50	30	240	Leicester
70	40		Leith Coal Gas

ROADS.	
533 Archw. & Kent. Town	36 10
390 Barking	100 22 1/2
1000 Commercial	100 90
2000 Do. E. I. Dock Branch	100 59
492 Great Dover Street..	7 1/2
2,393 Highgate Arch 430 7 1/2	100
New North Road .. Stock	

20	134}	300	Liverpool	£20
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Adelaide Gal. of Sci.	50	700 Russell	250
1000 Lon. with Bronze Tie	782 20	King's College	100 25
1500 London University	100 25		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
10,600 Anglo Mex. Mint	10	2,500 Essex Marine Salt	2 6
10,000 Australian Agriculture	254 40	6,000 Gen. Steam Nav. ex. d.	13
1,050 Auction Mart	50 19	Huds. Bay Sale ex. d.	75
8,600 Erit. Rock & Pat. Salt	35	2,000 Lon. Com. Stock Rooms	22
British Annuity	50 10	New Corn Exchange	75
6,000 Brit. Amer. Land Comp.	13 11	New Brunswick (Land)	33
10,000 Canada Company	21 37 1/2	Mexican, &c.	3
290,000 Upper Canada Loan		12,000 Pat. Purify. Sea Wat.	2
Carron Iron Company	250 104	10,000 Rio Doce	2
City Bonds, 4 per Ct.	104	7,354 Rever. Interest. Soci.	100
Central America (Land)	20 12 1/2	2,633 Ditto New	50
75 Car. Gov. Ties. Rent	30	Shotts Iron Foundry	30
300 Drury Lane ditto	30	4,000 Thames Tunnel	50
2,122 Ditto Proprietors	100	10,000 Van Diemens Land	100
Edin. & Leith Glass	10 6		

16	12	Ditto New Gas & Coal
99	13	Ditto (New ditto) . . .

	s.	d.				
Liverpool Coal Gas	310	0	London & Birm. ditto	43	18 6	
New Gas and New Coke Company	150	0	Bank of Liverpool ..	10	30 3	
New Shares pressed	50	187	0	Bank of Manchester ..	25	36 0
Liverp. & Har. W. Works	465	0	Manchester & Liverpool	13	22 6	
Boottle ditto	310	0	United Bank	13	22 6	
Exchange Buildings ..	170	0	Com. Bank of Liverpool	19	16 10	
Liverp. & Man. Railway	100	230	0	Liverp. Mar. Ass. Co.	23	18 0
Ditto old quarters	25	56	5	Oldh. G. Lt. & Waterw.		
Ditto new quarters	25	56	5	Manch. F. & L. Ass. Co.		
Bolton and Leigh ditto	100	70	0	Ocean Assurance Co.	10	11 3
Ditto	25	17	10	New York and London		
Warrington & Newt. do.	100	162	0	Bank of England	10	13 10
Kenyon & Leigh do.	100	110	0	Woodside, Birkenhead,		
Wigan Branch ditto ..				& Liverpool Steam		
Preston and Wigan North	100	107	0	Ferry Company		
Union Line ditto	100			Leeds & Manchester R.	5	7 8
St. Helens and Runcorn				York & Great Northern	10	14 10
Gap ditto	100	26	0	North Midland Railw.	5	14 10
Lecces. & Swanm., do.	50	58	0	Com. Bank of England		
Stockton & Darling. do.	160	298	0	Middle Counties do..	2	3 10
Manch. Bolton, & Bury				Kellweris Copper,		
Railway and canal ..	48	49	0	Lead & Silver Mines	1	5 10
Leeds & Selby Railw.				W. Tres. Tin Mine ..	1	16 0
Grand Junction ditto	40	99	0	Glouces. Birm. Rail.	5	7 10
				Edinb. & Glasgow ..	2	3 0

23	100	Maldstone
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	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Copper, British, Cakes, <i>ton</i>	96	0	0
Sheets lb.	0	11	
Bottoms 0	1	0	
8. American 0	0	0	
Iron, British, Pigs 7	0	0	
Bars <i>ton</i>	12	0	
Bolts and Rods 14	10	0	
Hoops 14	10	0	
Plate 14 15 to	16	5	0
Cargo at Cardiff 10	0	0	
Foreign <i>bd.</i> C.C.N.D.	18	10	0
P.S.I. 14	10	0	
Swedish 0	0	15	0
Lead, British <i>ton</i>	21	0	0
Pigs 21	0	0	
Sheet milled <i>ton</i>	21	0	0
Bars 21	0	0	
Shot, Pat. 1 to 5 23	0	0	
6 to 12 23	10	0	
Red or Minium 22	0	0	
White 20	10	0	
Litharge 25	10	0	
Pig 21	0	0	
Steel, Milan <i>bd</i>	39	0	0
Swedish <i>bd</i> <i>ton</i> 19	0	0	0
Tin in Blocks <i>cwt.</i> 5	2	0	0
Tin in Bars 5	4	0	
Grain Blocks 5	10	0	
Broken 6	0	0	
Hanca <i>bd.</i> <i>cwt.</i>	88	0	0
Straits 88	0	0	
Plates, per box of 225 sheets	0	0	0
1 C 132 by 10 in.	2	10	0
1 X 161	2	10	0
1 X X 161	2	10	0
1XXX 182	10	0	
1XXXX 203	3	10	0
H. C. 134 by 92	105	1	0
H. X. 133	2	0	
H. C. 124 by 94	98	1	0
12 X 167	3	0	
<i>Sm.</i> <i>sdx</i> 290shts. 188	3	10	0
<i>Dbl.</i> <i>sdx</i> 209	3	10	0
<i>sdx</i> 230	4	0	
<i>sdx</i> 251	4	0	
<i>c</i> 162 by 125. 98	1	10	0
<i>c</i> 100 sheets 125	2	0	
<i>Dbl.</i> <i>xxxx</i> 156	2	0	
<i>xxxx</i> 180	3	0	
<i>xxxx</i> 180	3	0	
Taggers, 14 by 10. 450s. 0	0	0	

31495	9,900 Phoenix
30 80	Purpura

Sampled Jan. 13, and Sold at Pearce's Hotel, Redruth, Jan. 28, 1836											
MINES.		Tons.	Price.	Amount of each parcel.		MINES.		Tons.	Price.	Amount of each parcel.	
			s.	d.							
Con. Mines	108	7	16	0	843	2	ditto	29	5	0	145
ditto	104	6	12	0	686	8	ditto	24	5	0	120
ditto	94	6	0	0	548	0	ditto	18	8	0	144
ditto	88	7	4	0	633	12	Wh. Leisure	84	3	12	302
ditto	87	6	2	6	532	17	ditto	79	3	6	232
ditto	85	4	11	6	388	17	ditto	55	3	19	217
ditto	84	7	0	0	621	13	ditto	49	1	15	165
ditto	82	6	17	0	561	13	ditto	39	1	18	150
ditto	81	6	10	0	596	10	ditto	38	2	14	163
ditto	77	7	11	6	583	5	ditto	36	7	17	283
ditto	76	6	13	6	567	0	Whl. Ellen	73	3	9	253
ditto	75	8	1	0	603	15	ditto	56	3	18	219
ditto	68	8	7	6	502	10	ditto	56	7	13	383
ditto	57	8	1	0	438	17	ditto	41	7	13	314
ditto	41	8	10	0	348	10	ditto	40	7	2	284
Gt. St. Geo.	89	6	18	0	617	0	East Dennis	40	17	0	270
ditto	64	6	18	6	443	4	ditto	73	6	9	456
ditto	55	3	9	9	199	15	ditto	62	8	3	506
ditto	51	2	15	6	141	10	Lanescon	108	5	12	604
ditto	49	3	2	3	151	18	Fowey Con.	192	7	12	777
ditto	49	4	8	6	177	0	Wh. Tehidy	37	6	15	250
ditto	44	6	18	6	255	9					

30	43	Popular
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Wt. St. George	445	1995	13	0	Lanescot....	108	604	10
Wht. Leisure	371	1300	10	6	Fowey Cons.	102	277	13
Wheat Ellen	290	1435	18	0	Wht. Teliody	37	259	19

Average Standard 116*l.* 0*s.*—Average Produce 7*l.* 5*s.*—Average Price per cwt 5*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.*—Quantity of Ore 2751 twenty-one cwt*s.*—Quantity of Fine Copper 20 tons, 18 cwt*s.*—Total amount, 16,067*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*—Average Standard of Sale, 114*l.* 18*s.*—Produce 7*l.*

Copper Ore for sale next Thursday, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth. Mines & Parcels. East Wheel Crofty, 164*l.*—Polcomth, 355*l.*—Unfiled Hills, 287*l.*—Fowey Co. 102*l.*—North Wheel Branch, 71*l.*—Ferry Park, 166*l.*—Cook's Kitchen, 135*l.*—Pool, 115*l.*—Lanescot, 76*l.*—Polgryn, 71*l.*—Tincroft, 32*l.*—Wheat Harriet, 32*l.*—North C. 3*s.*—Wheat Clifford, 22*l.*—Total 296*l.*

Copper Ore for sale Thursday week, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth. Mines & Parcels. Bunner Downs, 567*l.*—Carobee Mine, 361*l.*—Tresavenn, 408*l.*—Wheat & Pool, 32*l.*—Fowey Cons., 102*l.*—Wheat Virginia, 294*l.*—Wheat Unity Wood, 85*l.*—Wht. Tolven, 108*l.*—Wht. Barlingdon, 16*l.*—Levant, 13*l.*—Relistian, 116*l.*—Haven, 187*l.*—Wheat Mary, 68*l.*—Wheat Julia, 79*l.*—Wheat Providence, 76*l.*—Wheat Branches 25*l.*—Total 31 cwt*s.* 38*l.*

30	73	1,000	Katellu
100	185	483	Wachdale

January. Thermeter.		Barometer.		January. Thermometer.		Barometer.	
Thursday, 21	39 .. 41	29.95 .. 29.68	Sunday 24	38 .. 40	29.92 .. 29.54		
Friday 22	39 .. 47	29.53 .. 29.54	Monday 25	30 .. 43	29.32 .. 29.32		
Saturday 23	43 .. 54	29.38 .. 29.73	Tuesday 26	29 .. 46	29.17 .. 29.17		
			Wednesday 27	35 .. 46	29.61 .. 29.61		

Prevailing winds S.W. except the 24th; generally cloudy, with a little rain times. Rain fallen, 1 of an inch.

Latitude, 51° 37' 32" N.; Longitude, 2° 31' W. of Greenwich.

Edmonton, CHARLES HENRY ADAMS

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, from Jan. 24 to Jan. 30.

	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fr.
Morning.....	0 19	1 11	1 54	2 23	3 7	3 44	4 4
Afternoon.....	0 45	1 23	2 14	3 30	3 53	4 34	5 4

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